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THE COMING NATIONAL REPUBLICAN CONVENTION ILLUSTRATED.

# LESLIE'S WEEKLY

ILLUSTRATED

Vol. XC.—No. 2325.  
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NEW YORK, JUNE 9, 1900.

PRICE, 10 CENTS. \$4.00 YEARLY.  
13 WEEKS \$1.00.  
Entered as second-class matter at the New York Post-Office.



**A VIGOROUS PISTOL CHARGE BY THE ELEVENTH UNITED STATES CAVALRY AT SAN MATEO.**

AT THE TIME OF GENERAL LAWTON'S LAST FIGHT, TROOP M, OF THE ELEVENTH CAVALRY, LED BY LIEUTENANT GINOUX, CHARGED THE ENEMY ACROSS A RICE-FIELD COVERED WITH MUD AND POOLS OF WATER, AND DROVE THE FILIPINOS IN WILD CONFUSION TO THE MOUNTAINS. DRAWN FOR "LESLIE'S WEEKLY" BY ITS SPECIAL ARTIST IN THE PHILIPPINES, SYDNEY ADAMSON.



# LESLIE'S WEEKLY.

PUBLISHED BY THE JUDGE COMPANY.  
Judge Building, No. 110 Fifth Avenue, New York.  
EUROPEAN SALES-AGENTS: The International News Company,  
Bream's Building, Chancery Lane, E. C. London, England; Saar-  
bach's News Exchange, Mainz, Germany; Brentano's, Paris, France.

SATURDAY, JUNE 3, 1900.

## SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

Terms: \$4.00 per year; \$2.00 for six months.  
Foreign Countries in Postal Union, \$5.00.

Subscriptions payable in advance by draft on New York, or by express or postal order, not by local checks, which, under present banking regulations of New York, are at a discount in that city.

## Why Wages Are Low in the South.

(Contributed Article for Leslie's Weekly.)



THE HON. CARROLL D. WRIGHT,  
U. S. COMMISSIONER  
OF LABOR.

One of the reasons is a longer work-day. In the Northern States ten hours usually constitute the maximum of a day's labor. In some States and in some industries the rule is even fifty-five hours a week. In the South ten hours a day would be considered the minimum, while the number of hours runs as high as twelve and sometimes thirteen per day. It is contended that with the long work day the production per capita in the South is much greater than in the North, and hence a decided advantage in competition is gained.

Investigation, however, shows that in New England the per capita production of spinners and weavers is not much greater on the basis of eleven or twelve hours a day than on ten; but with the most modern machinery in use in the South this would not hold quite true. It must be conceded, also, that the running of works twelve hours, for instance, produces a larger output than would the same works run ten hours, although the difference is not great enough to account for the advantages existing, but when the work of twelve hours against that for ten hours is considered with reference to wages, they being from ten to twenty and sometimes thirty and forty per cent. less than for the ten-hour day in the North, the advantage is decided, although not sufficient to account for the great development of mechanical industries in the Southern States.

Absence of labor unions is given as a potent reason why wages are kept below the range in Northern and Eastern States. Gentlemen prominently identified with cotton manufactures in the South do not hesitate to say that, from the wage-earning standpoint, the freedom from the influence of labor unions is very great. This may be true so far as textiles are concerned. The Southern States (Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Virginia, and West Virginia), in 1890, produced 7.54 per cent. of the total manufactured product of the United States.

The number of strikes in the foregoing States for the thirteen and one-half years from 1881 to June 30th, 1894, constituted 5.39 per cent. of all the strikes in the United States for the same period. In the whole country 72.70 per cent. of the strikes were ordered by labor organizations. In the Southern States named 63.14 per cent. were ordered by labor organizations, while in the other States of the Union 73.25 per cent. of the strikes were so ordered, the difference being only ten points in favor of the South. A large majority of the strikes in the Southern States, however, occurred in the coal-mining industry, in transportation, and in the building trades. It is in connection with these industries that labor organizations in the South are strongest. It is rare that a strike occurs in the textile works, and it is true that labor organizations have not yet acquired much strength among textile operatives, and it is with the textile trades that the most serious competition of the South with the North occurs. In coal and iron mining and in the manufacture of iron there is competition, to be sure, but it will be found that in the manufacture of iron the more skilled workmen come nearer than others to the Northern basis in wages.

The sociological reasons for lower wages in the South, it seems to me, are the most powerful ones. These reasons relate to climate, food, clothing, fuel, shelter, etc. With the climate of the South the expense for clothing, fuel, and shelter is less than in the North. Economically speaking, therefore, wages can be lower, with the same result, than in the North. The expense for food is less, because the class of persons that is furnishing the textile factories in the South

(Continued on page 447.)

## Kentucky No Longer Doubtful.

THE decision of the United States Supreme Court that it cannot interfere with the decision of the Kentucky Court of Appeals in awarding the title of the Governorship to Beckham, the Democratic candidate, instead of to Taylor, the Republican, though on the face of the returns the latter had a majority of over 2,300, means that Kentucky will go Democratic next fall unless the Goebel law shall be repealed. It can only be repealed by calling an extra session, and Governor Beckham will hardly deem it his duty to make such a call. The State canvassing board certified to the election of Taylor, but the Legislature adopted a report from the board of contest declaring that Goebel had been elected, and, as Goebel had been assassinated, Beckham, who ran for Lieutenant-Governor on the Democratic ticket, was determined to be Lieutenant Governor and finally the Governor of the State.

The Goebel election law, which enabled the Legislature to override the State canvassing board, remains on the statute-book, and no matter what the result of the election next fall may be, the board of contest, chosen under this law, will have precisely the same power that it exercised last fall, and will no doubt use it in precisely the same manner as it was then used. The utility of holding an election under the circumstances can hardly be recognized, for no one doubts that what was done last year by Goebel and his friends will be done this year by Goebel's successor in the gubernatorial office, and by the latter's friends, who have been entrenched in power and officially recognized by the action of the Supreme Court. The decision of that court has definitely and finally taken Kentucky out of the possible list of doubtful States this year. It will be Democratic.

## A Full-length Portrait of McKinley.

IN the Convention Number of LESLIE'S WEEKLY, which will be on sale during the week of the Republican National Convention at Philadelphia, the latest and most life-like picture of President McKinley, drawn by the eminent artist, T. Dart Walker, especially for this publication, will appear. This drawing was made by Mr. Walker at the White House, where the President gave him several special sittings, and it has the approval and commendation of the President and Mrs. McKinley. It will be printed on heavy white paper, suitable for framing, and will be the best souvenir of convention week that any one can get. Newsdealers should send in their orders promptly.

## Unreliability of Election Forecasts.

REPRESENTATIVE GROSVENOR, of Ohio, has given out an election estimate which would show that President McKinley will have a majority of between eighty-six and ninety-nine in the electoral college this year, his doubt as to the exact margin being due to his uncertainty as to the attitude of Delaware and Kansas. On the other hand, Senator Jones has been making a forecast which gives the election to Mr. Bryan. This divergence between the figures of these veteran observers shows the worthlessness of election estimates which are made half a year before the voting takes place.

"We've got him," said Clay's friends when, in July, 1832, Jackson vetoed the bill to grant a new charter to the United States Bank. Jackson had "fallen into the trap" which Clay's friends set for him by sending the bank bill to him just before the election, and they figured that he would not get a third of the electoral votes of the country; yet when the returns all came in it was seen that Jackson's total in the electoral college was 219, while Clay's was just forty-nine. Van Buren's supporters were pitying Harrison in the campaign of 1840 because of the tremendous majority which, as they figured, would be rolled up against him in the election, but Harrison got 234 electoral votes and Van Buren only sixty. During the canvass of 1844 Clay's friends had his Cabinet constructed for him. The only preliminary remaining which was to give their slate official sanction was the little detail of a majority in the electoral college, which they never dreamed would fail them. It was Polk, however, and not Clay, who entered the White House the next year. Scott's friends were bubbling over with joy at the outlook in 1852 along until the earlier States began to vote, but Scott carried only four States, while twenty-seven went to Pierce. Fremont's friends in 1856 were exuberant right up to the time when Pennsylvania, then an October State, had its election, while Fremont himself was confident of success until the actual returns came in, which showed that Buchanan had been elected.

The woes of the political-arithmetic men in the elections since the Civil War have been pitiful. Odds were offered on Greeley in the betting for several weeks after his nomination, and his supporters kept on counting him in even after the September and October States went to the Grant side. "Have you heard the news from Maine?" asked Hancock's friends joyfully, when that State went against the Garfield side in September, 1880. "Have you heard the news from Indiana?" retorted the Garfield men, triumphantly, when that State and Ohio were carried by the Republicans in October. The election was so close, however, that, though the Republicans won, the result depended on the vote of New York.

Blaine's friends in 1884 and Cleveland's in 1888 "claimed everything" until after the votes were all counted, but they were beaten; yet 600 votes in New York changed from Cleveland to Blaine in the former year and 7,000 votes transferred from Harrison to Cleveland in the same State in the latter year would have reversed the result. In August, 1896, Henry George was predicting that Bryan would carry every State in the Union except possibly New York and New England, while he declared he had hopes that even some of the New England group would be won. The closing of mills, too, and the hiding of gold at that time showed that large numbers of persons who opposed George and Bryan believed that George's estimates would not be far astray.

There is a lesson here which ought to temper the positiveness of the political soothsayers. Estimates made six months in advance of the election are commonly worthless. The issues are necessarily, in a considerable degree, undetermined. Nobody yet knows which question, silver or expansion, will be paramount in the canvass. Widespread labor troubles (as the Home-

stead strike of 1892) always hit the party in power. The same is true of crop failures or any other sort of a calamity, and any one of these, or all of them, may happen between now and November. Yet Grosvenor, Jones, and the other Republican and Democratic prophets will keep on building up their election tables. Each of these varieties of estimates look plausible to the side which wants the election to turn out that way, but wise men will be cautious about accepting any of them. "Nothing," said Canning, "lies worse than figures except facts."

## The Plain Truth.

NEW YORK CITY, the greatest entry port for foreign passengers in the United States, is compelled to rely upon its State health officer, the Governor's appointee, for protection against imported contagious diseases. No health officer has been more vigilant and successful in protecting our great commercial port from the dread diseases brought by immigrants, against which every nation builds its strongest safeguards, than Dr. Alvah H. Doty. It was recently charged by a Republican County Committee that Dr. Doty failed to give Republican place-seekers the attention they deserved, but preferred to retain a large number of Democrats in his department. If there is any office which should be conducted on business principles, and without regard to spoilsmen, it is the department over which Dr. Doty has so faithfully and successfully presided for many years, and it is to his lasting credit that he considers, first of all, the fitness and efficiency of his subordinates, relegating political considerations to second place. No member of either party will criticize his conduct, and the charge of the spoilsmen of his own party will only strengthen the strong hold that Dr. Doty has on the confidence and respect of the people.

It is a curious fact that some of the so-called "independent" newspapers which were most insistent on the nomination of Governor Roosevelt two years ago, and which were heartiest in his support, are now most unfair and unjust in criticism of his official conduct. They especially complain because he permitted the State civil-service board to remove the recently-appointed State appraisers from the competitive to the non-competitive list, though it is clear that the office is of a confidential character and requires technical and professional skill. To question Governor Roosevelt's devotion to the civil-service-reform principle is to question his Republicanism itself, and that, like his courage and honesty, have been and are beyond question. The Governor has not satisfied everybody in his earnest attempt to fulfill the responsible and exacting duties of the chief executive, but those who are familiar with the hardships of his place and the embarrassments of its surroundings frankly concede that he has done about the best that could have been done, considering the discordant elements he has had to deal with and the sharp conflicts constantly occurring, not so much between opposing interests as between bitter prejudices. The Governor feels and believes that he has not done a thing but that which was right and decent, and that he has come about as close to the ideal as it was humanly possible to come. If his critics would lend a helpful hand and seek to upbuild rather than to destroy, they would display better judgment and nobler impulses.

Senator Depew is credited with having made the greatest long-distance speech on record. At the recent notable annual banquet of the Transportation Club, of New York, at the Hotel Manhattan, Senator Depew, who had been expected to preside, delivered his speech from Washington over a long-distance wire and into the ears of sixty gentlemen, who held the receivers in the banquet-hall. Laughter and rousing cheers greeted the eloquent and witty utterances of the Senator, and it is one of the marvels of our time that he was able, though 225 miles distant, to hear the applause of his delighted auditors. One of the happiest things in Mr. Depew's delightful speech was the well-deserved tribute he paid to the vice-president of the club, George H. Daniels, who presided over the festivities in Mr. Depew's absence. Mr. Daniels is the general passenger agent of the New York Central Railroad, and his charming descriptions of that great railway's attractions, in his numerous advertising booklets, have attracted world-wide attention. Mr. Depew, in his telephone speech, "brought down the house" by this tribute to his faithful and industrious friend: "Alfred Austin has been getting off, lately, poetry celebrating the British victory in South Africa. The cablegrams say these verses are poems. There is more poetry in one of the couplets of Daniels when he is describing the scenery along the New York Central than in a dozen verses of Austin. That is the reason our general passenger agent bears the title of 'Truthful James.'"

The troubles of the Methodist Church will now begin. Its general conference, in session at Chicago, has abolished the time limit of pastorates. This church has been notably free from internal dissensions, which usually arise in congregations over the relations of the people to the pastor. If a Methodist congregation disliked its pastor it was assured that it would get rid of him at the close of his five-year term, and so it yielded submissively to the inevitable, in joyful anticipation of the coming change. Bishop Asbury, in the early history of the Methodist Church, succeeded in establishing a rule making it compulsory for pastors to change every six months, so that weak and inaccessible charges should have an even chance with preferred churches. The term was extended to one year, later to two years, subsequently to three years, and, in 1888, to five years. The younger ministers have generally favored a limited pastorate and frequent changes, because it gave them opportunities to improve their condition and surroundings. The older ministers in the well-established pulpits of the great cities have favored the abolition of the time limit, and the congregations in these large churches have found that too frequent changes disturbed the peace of the church and threatened its prosperity. The bishops appoint the pastors of the Methodist churches and have absolute power. This authority they still retain, and no doubt it will still be utilized in a measure, but changes, not being compulsory, will hereafter be less frequent, and it is easy to foresee the time when the authority of the bishops will exist in name rather than in fact. If the new plan fails to strengthen the church it will be for the next general conference to re-establish the time limit, but it is doubtful if this will ever be done.



## PEOPLE TALKED ABOUT

—WHAT is undoubtedly the most remarkable memory on record is that of Mr. R. C. Gill, the veteran superintendent of



R. C. GILL AND HIS PHENOMENAL MEMORY.

into his office, but he can also describe off-hand the mechanism of any one of the old models when he is called upon to do so. Not only this, but almost invariably he can tell, without consulting the records, the name of the inventor of each model and in what year it was patented. Mr. Gill has been in the patent-office for more than a quarter of a century, and has written a number of useful pamphlets about inventions. He has served on every commission which the United States has appointed within the past twenty-five years to prepare patent-office exhibits for different world's-fair expositions which have taken place within that time.

—It is stated upon authority that there are only ten Japanese women in New York City, and one of these is Miss Shidzu



SHIDZU NARUSE, THE TRAINED NURSE WHO WILL OPEN A HOSPITAL IN JAPAN.

Naruse, of Kobe, who will shortly return to her native town and establish a hospital there. Miss Naruse was one of twenty young women nurses who received diplomas, recently, at the New York Hospital. She came to this country four years ago, after having graduated with honors from the Kobe College, with the determination to perfect herself as a trained nurse, so as to be able to establish a school for trained nurses, as well as a hospital, in her native town. Her family is of high standing, and her father is one of the wealthy bankers of Japan. When she arrives at Kobe she will at once proceed to interest the wealthy citizens, backed by her father's influence, and secure the funds necessary to found a hospital which will be modeled after the most approved system of this country. The college at Kobe where "Shidzu Naruse, Sen.," was graduated is under the control and direction of the American mission. It has done a remarkable work and made a decided impression on the Japanese people.

—Several times during the past few years the startling news has been flashed over the world that the head of the Roman Church, the venerable Pope Leo XIII., was seriously ill and likely soon to end his earthly career. But as often these fateful tidings have been quickly followed by the gratifying announcement that the aged pontiff had recovered from his indisposition and had resumed his wonted round of ceaseless activities. Thus it has come to pass that, at his ninety-third birthday, just celebrated, Pope Leo was apparently as vigorous in mind and body as at any time for years past, with every prospect of demolishing that ancient prediction, on the



CARDINAL JEROME GOTTI, THE PROBABLE SUCCESSOR OF POPE LEO XIII.

strength of which it has become customary for the dean of the Sacred College to address the warning, "Thou shalt not see the years of Peter," to every newly-elected Pope. In the order of nature, however, the end cannot be far away for the present occupant of the papal chair, and in view of this certainty it is believed that his successor in this great office has already been practically selected in accordance with Pope Leo's wish. It is

reported that the papal mantle will fall on the shoulders of Cardinal Jerome Gotti, a Carmelite monk, who has achieved a reputation as a great thinker and a great mathematician. Cardinal Gotti is sixty-five years of age, and has always led a very retired life. He was created a cardinal in 1895, and when he came to Rome to thank the Pope for the honor it is said that his Holiness, turning to the late Cardinal Sacconi, while his hand rested affectionately on the head of the kneeling monk, said, impressively, "Here at last we see our successor"; and this nomination was expressly indorsed by the Pope at the recent opening of the jubilee door.

—Freddie Evans is probably the youngest person in the world who ever started a locomotive. Freddie resides in St.



FREDDIE EVANS, THE HERO OF AN ENGINE EPISODE.

John's, a suburb of Portland, Ore. His father is engineer of a locomotive which runs on a suburban line. It is Mr. Evans's custom to eat dinner with his family, who reside near the railway water-tank, where the locomotive is left. The other day Freddie quietly stole out of the house, and as he had been in the cab of the locomotive many times before with his father, took it into his head to crawl into it himself. He did so, and then the thought struck him that he would play engineer, so he pushed the lever forward and opened the valve just as he had seen his father do. The engine started off with the boy. Its speed gradually increased until, when half way to Aliban, it was running about forty miles an hour. From this point to the end of the line, however, there is quite a steep grade, and its speed was slackened somewhat. Some one who had noticed Freddie in the cab gave the alarm to his parents. Mr. Evans ran to the dispatcher's office and telegraphed on ahead to stop the locomotive if possible, as it was running away with the boy. This dispatch was sent all along the line, and when about two miles from the terminus John Woods, one of the firemen on the road, grasped the hand-rail and endeavored to swing up. He did it at the risk of his life, however, being dragged about sixty feet. Finally he succeeded in getting to the cab, and was surprised to find Freddie endeavoring to close the throttle-valve himself, but it had stuck and he could not do it. The boy admitted that he had started it just for fun, as he said "he could run a locomotive just as well as papa." Freddie is just four years old, and since his trip on the locomotive has become one of the heroes around Portland.

—No question before the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church in session in Chicago during May devel-



DR. DAVID H. MOORE.



DR. J. W. HAMILTON. THE NEW METHODIST BISHOPS.

oped such a wide diversity of views and excited so much feeling as that relating to the choice of two new bishops. Forty candidates were named, and the balloting continued for seven days, until on the seventeenth ballot Rev. Drs. David Hastings Moore and John William Hamilton each received a sufficient number of votes and were declared elected. These two men have been prominent and influential leaders in the Methodist Church for years past, and their selection gives general satisfaction to the denomination. Dr. Moore was born in Athens, O. He was graduated from the State University in that town. He was a probationer in the Ohio conference when the Civil War broke out, and assisted in recruiting three regiments, after which he volunteered as a private in the Eighty-seventh Ohio Volunteer Infantry and became captain of Company A, serving in the Army of the Potomac. Later, as major and lieutenant-colonel of the One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, he served in the Army of the Cumberland, commanding his regiment in the Atlanta campaign. After the war he was pastor of leading churches in Ohio, and for five years was president of the Cincinnati Wesleyan College for Women. Then he was called to Colorado, where he organized and became the first chancellor of the University of Denver. In 1882 he was unexpectedly elected editor of the *Western Christian Advocate*, published at Cincinnati, where he has since served the church with great acceptability. Dr. Hamilton was born in Weston, Va. He was graduated from Mount Union College, Alliance, O., in 1865, and from Boston University School of Theology in 1871. He received the degree of D.D. from Baker University, Baldwin City, Kan., in 1884, and the degree of A.M. from Wesleyan University, Middletown, Conn. After graduating from Mount Union he became the financial agent of the institution. For nine years he was pastor of the People's Church, Boston. Later

he was elected corresponding secretary of the Freedman's Aid and Southern Education Society, which position he held when elevated to the episcopacy.

—Louisville, Ky., has always been intensely proud of having stood sponsor at the artistic debut of Mary Anderson, when that



MISS LAWTON, THE KENTUCKY SOCIETY GIRL AND ACTRESS.

since famous American actress made her debut as *Juliet* in a special performance organized in that city. Now the Kentucky metropolis has hopes that a successor to "Our Mary" has come forward in the person of Eugenie Thais Lawton, a Louisville society girl, who made her professional debut recently, appearing as *Juliet* and *Galatea*. Her performance created great enthusiasm, the local critics uniting in crediting her with real genius, in addition to youth, beauty, and intelligence. Better still, the dean of the American stage, Mr. Joseph Jefferson, after hearing Miss Lawton in several scenes from "Macbeth" and "Pygmalion and Galatea," said to her: "My dear child, you have every reason to adopt the stage as your profession. I advise you to do it. If you don't make a great success I shall be greatly surprised. Believe me, if I did not think that you were capable of gaining a very high place I should not tell you this. I know of no young woman on the stage who could have done what you have done to-day." Miss Lawton is nineteen years old, and a graduate of the Louisville female high school. [Since childhood she has had a bent for the stage, and gives up a society career to follow her chosen profession. She has a charm of face and feature, an attractive stage presence, and is gifted with a clear and sympathetic voice. She has elected to learn the dramatic profession from the ranks rather than to start as a premature star, and will make her professional debut early next season in one of Liebler & Co.'s attractions.

—Harvard's new foot-ball captain, Charles Dudley Daly, is one of the most popular students at the college. Daly is a Bos-



CHARLES D. DALY, HARVARD'S NEW FOOT-BALL CAPTAIN.

ton boy, a graduate of the Latin school, and his great reputation as a foot-ball manipulator has given him the *entrée* to all the fashionable college societies in the university city. Daly is a student of fine literary instincts, and ranks well in his class. He entered Harvard in the fall of 1897, and was immediately given a place on the freshmen's team, playing with marked success. He paid the penalty, however, with a broken collar-bone. The following year he was made a member of the varsity team, and was given the same position he had played on the freshmen's team, that of quarter-back. He was the star player at the Yale and Pennsylvania games, when Dibblee's team won the championship. During the past season Daly played with his old-time vim as the crimson's quarter-back, earning, as he had done the year before, the title of the "All-America quarter-back." The election of Daly would seem to refute the oft repeated slander of Harvard that no man could hold a high position in any of its athletic associations who did not have blue blood in his veins. Daly's father is an inconspicuous shop-keeper on one of Boston's busiest thoroughfares, and his son wouldn't if he could lay much stress on his blue blood.

—Whatever opinions one may hold as to the merits of the controversy which is in process of settlement in South Africa



MR. MONTAGUE WHITE, AGENT FOR THE TRANSVAAL IN THE UNITED STATES.

by the potent argument of shot and shell, it will not be denied that the cause of the Boers in the Transvaal republic has been strongly and ably presented both in Europe and this country by Mr. Montague White, and that many friends have been won over to the side of the burghers by his eloquent and persuasive tongue and pen. Mr. White is a man of ardent temperament and positive convictions, and his advocacy of the Boer cause is the result of long study, personal observation, and intimate knowledge of the situation in the Transvaal and the life and character of the people. Mr. White was formerly the principal delegate of the South African Republic in England, and since the war broke out has been acting in the interests of the Boers on the continent. Recently he has been assigned to duty in the United States, and is now stationed at the national capital. While our government must remain strictly neutral in its relations toward the contending Powers, there are many proper and legitimate ways in which Mr. White may do good service here for the government he represents.

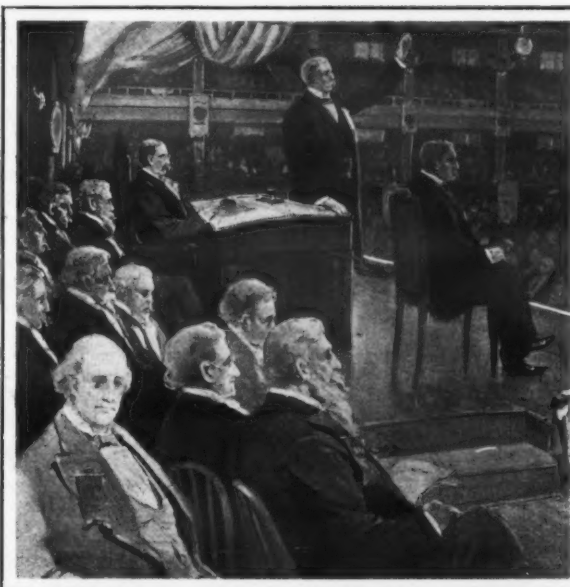




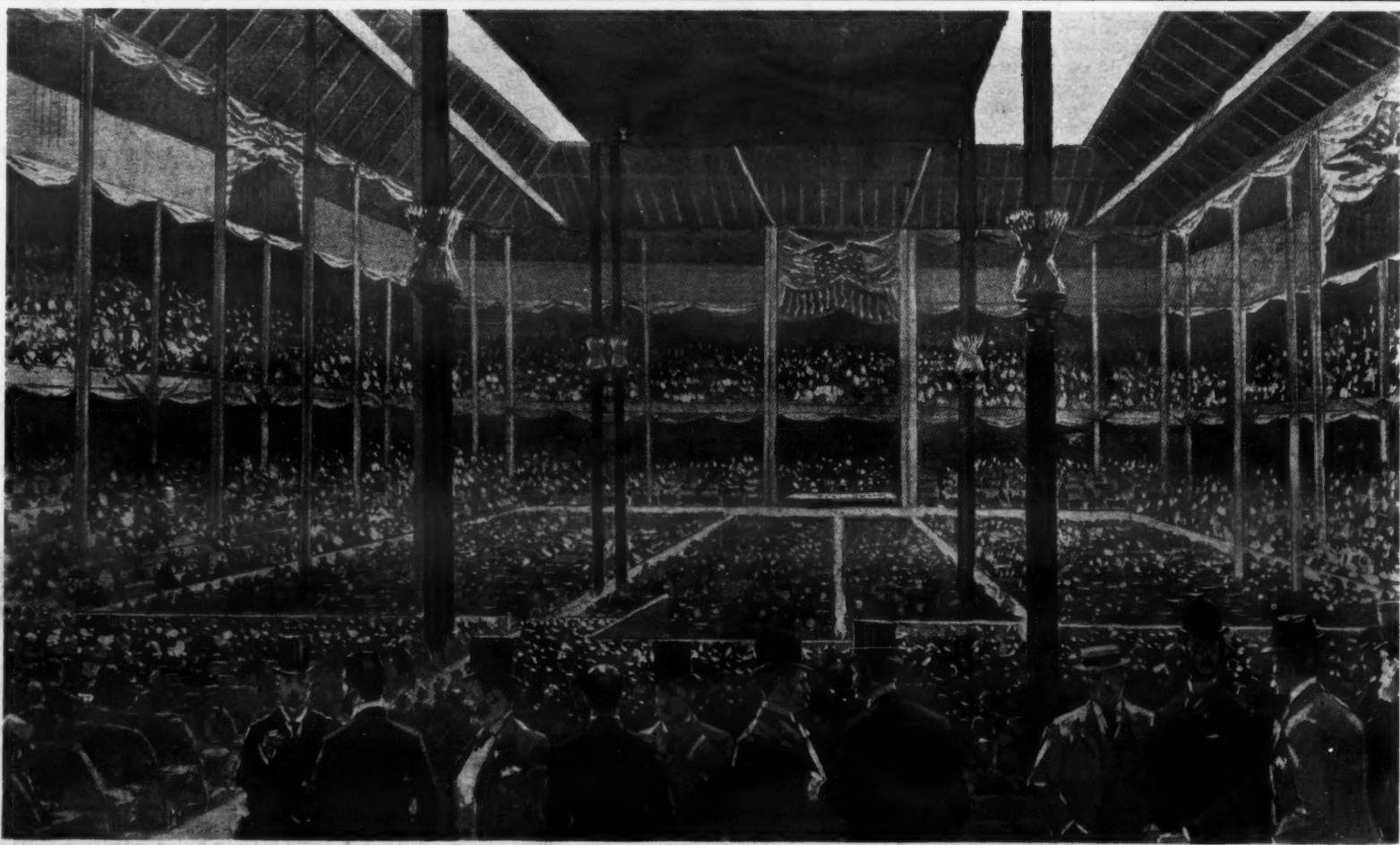
THE GREAT REPUBLICAN CONVENTION HALL AT PHILADELPHIA—PHOTOGRAPHED FROM THE GALLERY DIRECTLY OPPOSITE THE PLATFORM.



1. Sergeant-at-Arms Wiswell. 2. Chairman Dobbins, building committee. 3. Assistant Sergeant-at-Arms Johnson. 4. Secretary Moore. 5. Contractor Dietrich.  
SOME OF THOSE UPON WHOM THE HARDEST PRELIMINARY WORK OF THE CONVENTION DEPENDS



THE NOMINATION OF WILLIAM MCKINLEY FOR PRESIDENT BY SENATOR FORAKER, AT THE ST. LOUIS CONVENTION, IN 1896.



OPENING OF THE REPUBLICAN NATIONAL CONVENTION IN THE EXPOSITION BUILDING AT MINNEAPOLIS, WHEN GENERAL HARRISON WAS NOMINATED IN 1892.

### NOTABLE REPUBLICAN NATIONAL CONVENTIONS.

THE GREAT BUILDING AT PHILADELPHIA, IN WHICH MCKINLEY IS ABOUT TO BE RENOMINATED—GLIMPSES OF THE CONVENTIONS OF 1892 AND 1896.  
[SEE PAGE 446.]





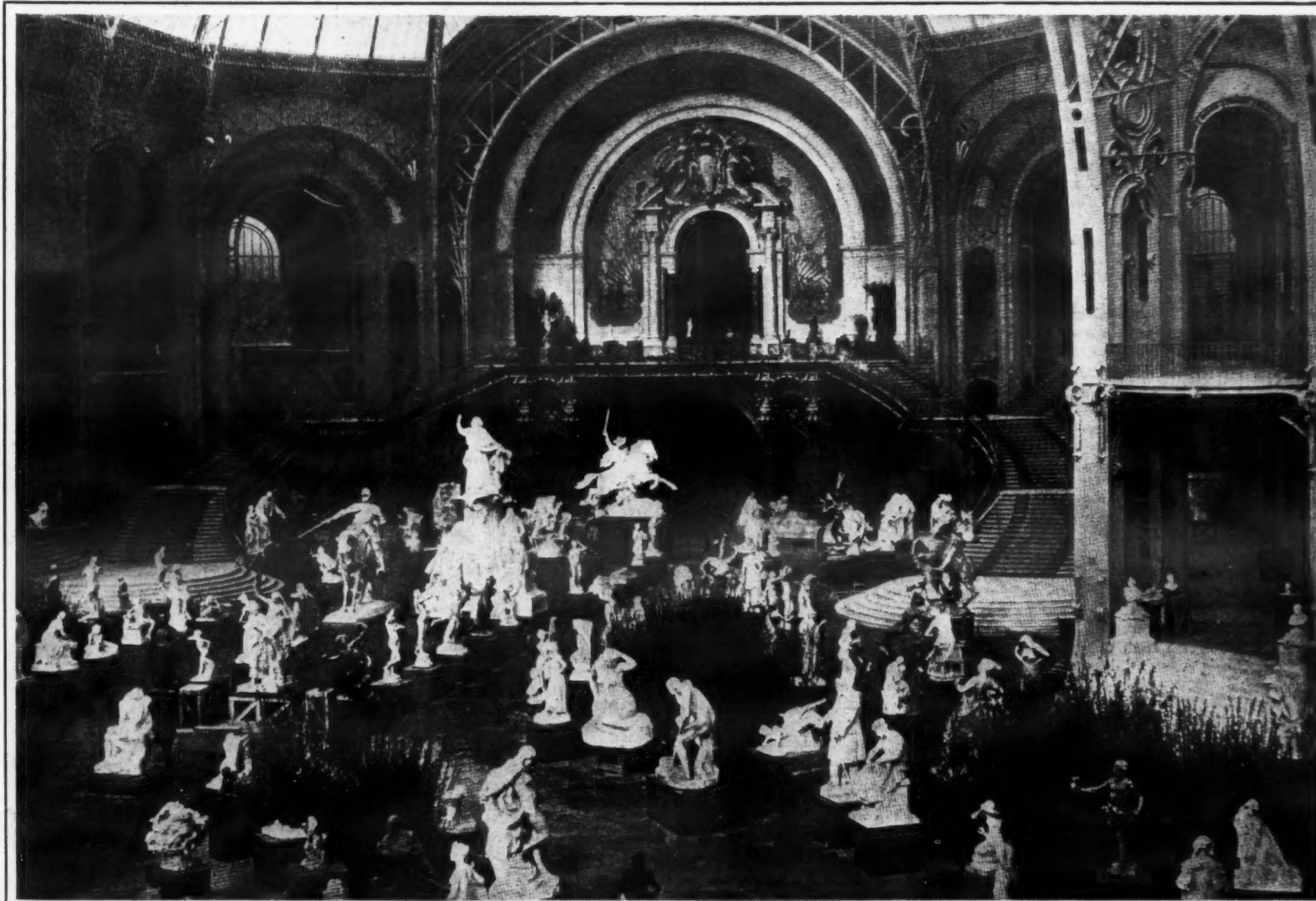
WORKS OF THE MOST FAMOUS FRENCH ARTISTS IN THE SALON OF HONOR.



THE ORNATE TEMPLE OF CAMBODIA.



THE WONDERFUL MOVING SIDEWALK AND PROMENADE, A UNIQUE FEATURE OF THE EXPOSITION.



RARE EXAMPLES OF THE LEADING FRENCH SCULPTORS' WORK IN THE GRAND PALACE OF FINE ARTS.

## ART AND ODDITIES AT THE PARIS EXPOSITION.

SOME OF THE MOST BEAUTIFUL AND UNIQUE ATTRACTIONS OF THE GREAT WORLD'S FAIR AT THE FRENCH CAPITAL.



# The National Republican Convention.



THE WIDE-AWAKE SERGEANT-AT-ARMS OF THE CONVENTION DISCLOSES THE MAGNITUDE OF THE AFFAIR—DELEGATES FROM HAWAII AND PORTO RICO, AND RED-SKINS FROM THE INDIAN TERRITORY.



MAYOR ASHBRIDGE.  
Photograph by Gutekunst.

work of preparation for it. It was months ago that work on the convention which is to renominate President McKinley was begun, and the effects of this effort have just begun to crystallize. The intervening time until June 19th will not be too long to complete the arrangements. The convention hall is practically finished, even down to the lighting and the plumbing. The working headquarters of the national committee have been opened, and Sergeant-at-Arms George N. Wiswell is having troubles of his own in dealing with the thousands of questions which have arisen and will constantly arise between now and the day of the nominations.

Within fifty feet of the spot on which the great-great-grandfathers of the present generation stood and listened to a big bell as it pealed out the freedom of a nation, the machinery of a great party is at work making ready for the renomination of the man who has been instrumental in freeing the colonies of Spain from their oppressive yoke. The Republican headquarters are located in the old court house, one of the cluster of buildings on Independence Square. It is no small task which Mr. Wiswell has at hand, and although he has a large corps of assistants, every minute of his time is occupied. One hour he is at his headquarters; then he rushes away to the convention hall, and soon is off somewhere else, holding a consultation with one of the many contractors which swarm the place like flies.

"Ah," he said to-day, when I caught him between two gasps, "I am busy, but I am happy. This convention will be the most perfect in the history of the Republican party. I have found things in beautiful shape. The hall is the best I have ever seen for the purpose; it is the biggest we have ever had, and the acoustics could not be improved upon. One of the most important features of any convention hall is the arrangement for the press. The floor must be so that every newspaper man may be able to leave his seat and slip out of the room to his stenographer without confusion. This hall will fill the bill. One of the most important things before me now is the appointment of the employees of the convention. And there will be hosts of them. The St. Louis convention had four thousand seven hundred, and the attendance here will be larger than the attendance there. First of all will come the door-keepers. Several hundred are needed. These men will come from the States most distant from the convention, so that they will not be embarrassed by the demands of friends. I will select every door-keeper myself, and then they will be passed upon by a sub-committee of the national committee. Over the door-keepers we plan to have one master, who must have rare executive ability, thorough honesty, and good judgment. Samuel E. Kercheval, of Indianapolis, has been fixed upon for that place. He had charge of the doors at the last Republican National Convention.

"It will take five hundred ushers to look after the crowds, and many more assistant sergeants-at arms to keep order in the hall. Every person of all the twenty thousand to be accommodated can be seated in a few minutes. There will be no confusion. We have decided to accept the recommendations of the citizens' committee in the selection of ushers, but the sergeants will come from all over the United States. Their appointments are to be made at the instance of the national committeemen. The messengers—and there will be hundreds of them—must be looked after by the chairmen of the various State delegations,

PHILADELPHIA, May 31st, 1900.—A national convention at which a Presidential ticket is nominated is such an enthusiastic gathering, it is so full of red fire and cheers, that the machine which grinds on back of it all is not taken into consideration by the multitudes who attend. To them the convention is an affair which lasts about three days, and leaves them breathless, exhausted, but sometimes happy. They do not remember, perhaps, that months were required for the

who will recommend suitable persons to the national committeemen. It is here that the party workers who deserve recognition will find themselves rewarded. The thousand or more pages will be selected in the same manner as the assistant sergeants-at-arms. Every State will have its quota. This convention host will be thoroughly trained by David C. Owens, of Wisconsin."

Another matter which is agitating the sergeant-at-arms is the distribution of seats during the convention. The hall will seat about 20,000 persons. Five thousand seats will be turned over to the citizens' committee for distribution among the citizens of Philadelphia who contributed to the guarantee fund. There is such a wild scramble for the remainder that it is doubtful if one person in twenty, who honestly believes he is entitled to recognition, will receive it. A well-known politician, a member of the Pennsylvania Central Committee, had entered the office and was having a consultation with the sergeant-at-arms.

"By the way, Mr. Wiswell," I heard him say, "will you kindly see to it that I am furnished with fifty seats for the convention?"

This modest request was made with the confidence of a man who has no doubt that his wishes will be granted. Mr. Wiswell looked uncomfortable for a second, apparently studied it over, and then replied that, while he would do everything possible for the visitor, he did not think that he could spare him fifty seats, for demands were coming in from every part of the United States.

"My goodness!" exclaimed the Pennsylvanian, "what shall I do? I have promised seats to that many of my constituents

hall itself is a succession of platforms, the highest of which, at the extreme front, will be occupied by the principal invited guests. Just the least bit below them will be a stage, with the speakers. Then will come the press, and down on farther the delegates, arranged by States. The alternates are to be still farther in the rear, and bands of enthusiasts from different sections will be scattered about in the first tiers on the flanks.

Committee-rooms for the various committees, and big writing-rooms and telegraph-offices are arranged everywhere. Even a café will be at hand to furnish refreshment—a much-needed convenience. No less remarkable than the convention hall itself will be the grounds which surround it. The "mid way" which held forth from the gates to the entrance of the hall has been torn away, and where the *danse du ventre* was performed and the Chinese village stood, beds of flowers will smile at the passing multitude. Dwarf pines have been planted everywhere, and the numerous terraces have been prettily sodded. This work is in charge of the city forester.

In addition to being the working head of the Citizens' National Republican Committee, Mr. Moore is president of the allied Republican clubs, by virtue of his being the executive of the State League of Republican clubs. The citizens' committee is to furnish money for the convention, but the allied clubs are to furnish the enthusiasm. Under their direction a parade of immense proportions will be held on the night preceding the opening of the convention on Tuesday, June 19th. The clubs will rent halls in various sections and hold receptions. Entertainments and excursions will be given to the visitors. Between \$10,000 and \$15,000 has been raised for this purpose.

Hawaii will be represented at the convention, and so will Porto Rico, both for the first time. Quite as odd will be a delegation of Indians from the Indian Territory. The last mentioned will come in a special train—two hundred strong. But they will not be attired in the bright blankets and moccasins of savagery. Every one of them is wealthy and has fine clothes, and all will be ablaze with jewels. A majority of the 250,000 original Americans in the Indian Territory are Republicans, and believe that President McKinley is their friend. When the Territorial convention was held at Purcell, Kan., a few weeks ago the rich half and quarter breeds had a bitter fight for the delegateship, as only nine could be appointed. The disappointed ones determined to come, anyhow, and they will be here in all their glory. Indian women figure in the tribal government equal with men, and one of the delegates selected was Miss May Bennett Miller, a handsome Choctaw squaw. The Indians, like the Hawaiians and the Porto Ricans, have no vote, but there are several hundred appointive offices in the Territory, and those allied with the winning party in the coming campaign will fall heir to them. The Indian politicians are shrewd. For more than half a century those of the five civilized tribes have conducted their affairs without outside assistance.

During the last campaign they refused to meddle with Federal politics, thinking their own government could stand alone. But the onward march of the white man has made this impossible, so Lo, ever clever, has deserted the old ship, and is anxious to attach himself to the Republican organization.

THAN V. RANCE

## In Mafeking.

ALL day long the rolling thunder  
Split the rainy skies asunder;  
All day long the drums were calling  
And the Boer shrapnels falling

In Mafeking.

There were gunners pale and weary  
In the Brickfield trenches dreary;  
There were streets with scarlet spattered  
Where the shells destruction scattered

In Mafeking.

Every morn our belts we tightened  
As the scant provisions lightened;  
Every morn the earth was spaded  
And new graves were roughly graded

In Mafeking.

But the crimson cross advancing,  
In a field of sabres dancing,  
Like a blazing meteor glorious  
Proudly waves at last victorious

In Mafeking.

MINNA IRVING



THE WIDE-AWAKE SERGEANT-AT-ARMS,  
GEORGE N. WISWELL.



J. HAMPTON MOORE, THE BUSY SECRETARY OF THE CITIZENS' COMMITTEE.

already, and I am sure that dozens more at least will be badgering me."

It might be mentioned that the tickets will be the handsomest ever issued in the history of the Republican party. They will be in the form of souvenirs, and most beautifully and expensively engraved. There are other places in Philadelphia besides Sergeant-at-Arms Wiswell's office which show the gigantic task of the formation of a national convention. Not least among these is the office of Mayor Ashbridge. When Philadelphia announced that it would be pleased to have the convention held here it sweetened the invitation with a promise that the city would contribute \$100,000 to the campaign fund. A committee had the contributions in charge, but the cash did not flow in. Mayor Ashbridge was requested to take the matter in hand, and not only have the \$100,000 been raised, but also a considerable sum to be used in fitting up the convention hall.

Secretary J. Hampton Moore is the particular star about which all matters pertaining to the Citizens' National Republican Committee revolve, now that the money has been raised. He was Mayor Ashbridge's confidential assistant in completing the fund. Mr. Moore was general secretary of the peace-jubilee organization, and the experience thus gained by him has proved invaluable in the present undertaking. Under his guidance the interior of the mammoth national export exposition building, in which the convention is to be held, has been entirely transformed. One immense hall, flanked by tiers of seats, has been constructed. At the rear is an enormous gallery. The main



# GOSSIP FROM WASHINGTON.

A FEW OF THE LATEST AND BEST STORIES ABOUT OUR PUBLIC MEN.

(Special Correspondence of Leslie's Weekly.)

THE new sergeant-at-arms of the Senate, Daniel M. Ransdell, of Indiana, bids fair to equal in popularity his predecessor, Richard Bright, familiarly known as "Dick" by his friends and intimates, among whom may be counted the Senators on both sides of the chamber, the Republicans, indeed, holding him in such high regard that although having a clear majority they hesitated about replacing him. Mr. Ransdell served under President Harrison in the Civil War, and as marshal of the District during the administration of that President was his most trusted confidant and aid. He is a man of rare judgment, with great suavity of manner, and possesses a deep knowledge of human nature and the unusual faculty of refusing a request with such grace that he seems to grant one—a valuable talent in his present office, where he is beset with demands for privileges regarding the Senate and its precincts impossible for him to allow.

"When I came out of the war," said Colonel Ransdell the other day, in a reminiscent mood, "scarcely more than a lad, with only one arm, the other having been shot off at Resaca, the problem of doing battle with life seemed a difficult one. I did not worry over it long, however, but started out to sell books, which seemed at the moment the most practical way of making a livelihood. The book I selected with which to show my talents as a merchant was a political manual, its retail price one dollar and a quarter, my commission on each volume being twenty-five cents. With my first installment I went over to a little town in Ohio and, although I had not much money, selected the best boarding-house in the place.

"Here I met a former comrade-in-arms, a poor fellow who had lost a leg in the war. Taking the greatest interest in my project, he introduced me to all of his friends, took me to the newspaper-offices, and secured several fine notices, which spoke so eloquently of me and my career as a soldier—a wounded soldier was the idol of the people in those days—and lauded my book to such purpose that on the very first day I started out I sold 102 copies of my political manual, making a profit of twenty-five dollars, a fortune to me in those days, which unlooked-for success brought me from the publishers of the book an offer of a permanent position at a fixed salary. I did not stay long in the book business, but the experience was a valuable one, and the good luck I had in it banished my fears for the future."

Judge Arthur MacArthur, for more than twenty-five years an associate justice of the Supreme Court of the District, and father of General MacArthur, who has recently succeeded Otis as Governor-General of the Philippines, was widely noted for his gallantry toward women, which he never allowed, however, to interfere with his impartiality as a judge. At a certain session of his court Belva Lockwood, a local lawyer and politician, the candidate some years back for President of some party, chiefly composed of women—which, it is safe to conclude, died a natural death, since it is never heard of in these days—appeared before him for the purpose of trying to be relieved from responsibility because of her indorsement of a note, pleading that, since she was a married woman, she had no right to be held to it. "Madam," said Judge MacArthur, with that peculiarly winning smile for which he was noted, "your plea is not consistent with your position as a member of the Bar, and I am, therefore, compelled to decide against you."

One of Congressman Cushman's colleagues is authority for the statement that this jack-of-all-trades assumes to know everything there is to know, and it is impossible to surprise him with a bit of information or a scrap of news. If he should be told in the midst of a speech that the Capitol was on fire he would look about nonchalantly and say yes, he knew; he had expected a fire about then. "He makes me think," says his accuser, "of an old lady in our town, who, for want of a better name, I will call Aunt Eliza. Now Aunt Eliza has had few opportunities in her life and is extremely ignorant, but she has always kept up a pretense of superior wisdom, and no one ever betrayed her into an expression of astonishment. She invariably knows what you tell her better than you know it yourself. Once upon a time Aunt Eliza appeared late at the church festival.

"Oh, Aunt Eliza!" called out one of the girls, "we're going to have charades. Isn't it fine?"

"Yes, yes, child," responded Aunt Eliza, "I smelled 'em as I come in."

and more thorough training, fail to arrive, there is still much to be criticised and deplored in this branch of the government. The main point that should be reformed in the consular body is the manner of making appointments. Politics should play no part in the selection of men for important posts, neither should it compel the removal of those who through experience have become useful officials, and no one should be named to a consulate who has not had a business training, is not familiar with the manufactures of his country, and who cannot speak the language of the State to which it is proposed to send him. Then, too, the system of paying consuls is all wrong. At half the posts the incumbents don't have enough to live on, and poor salaries and low fees lead to corruption. It is truly hard for a man who has difficulty in keeping body and soul together to withstand the temptations of some of the foreign exporters, many of whom are willing to pay handsomely for falsifying invoices.

"In the early days of my consulship a man came to me with a handsome gold watch, which would cost at least \$400 on this side of the water. He proposed sending a large shipment of similar watches to the United States, naming the price—which must be the selling price in the country from which the goods are shipped—he wished me to enter on the invoice as fifteen dollars. I was new at the business, but saw in a moment that something was wrong. 'Here is fifteen dollars,' I said, 'for this watch, which I wish you to leave with me that I may send it to our special agents in Paris to ascertain if the price you name is correct. As I am a new consul, with but little experience and not an expert,



MR. RANSDOLL, THE SENATE SERGEANT-AT-ARMS.



ASSISTANT POSTMASTER-GENERAL PERRY S. HEATH.



CONGRESSMAN CUSHMAN, THE HUMORIST.

you will understand I don't want to make a mistake.' The man objected very seriously, alleging as an excuse that he did not want to be delayed in shipping the goods. But I was firm, telling him he must give me time to investigate the matter, and that in the meantime if he shipped his watches from any other port I should instruct the customs authorities in New York to send them back. The value of the watch submitted to the special agents was 500 francs. Needless to say its owner never returned to claim it."

The action of the Senate regarding the Quay case was a surprise to every one who knows the Pennsylvania "boss," for Mr. Quay is wont to have his own way in whatever he undertakes. But the end is not yet. The wonderful success of the American soldier as a fighter is attributed to the fact that he never knows when he is beaten; this is also true of Mr. Quay, and his friends predict that he will return again to the attack. Even in small things the former Senator from the Keystone State is tenacious, and never gives up although there seems to be no chance of a successful outcome. While he was still in the Senate one of his colleagues, who was slated to vote against a certain non-partisan measure, voted for it, much to the surprise of his associates.

"How does this happen?" he was asked by the leader of the opposition. "You told me yesterday that you would surely vote against this bill."

"Well, Matt Quay has been laboring with me," responded the solon, wearily, "and I thought I might as well give in first as last."

One of the people's representatives, somewhat the worse for many and various libations, was met by a little Salvation lassie on Pennsylvania Avenue the other evening. Not noticing his condition, she approached him and asked, earnestly:

"Are you a Christian, sir?"

"No," responded the M. C., a little unsteadily. "No, my dear; I'm a member of Congress."

Perry Heath, First Assistant Postmaster-General, the chairman of the Republican National Committee on organization and literature, was born a newspaper man, and is passing proud of his birth. Long before he had reached his majority he had learned to "stick type," and there is not a department of a paper with which he is not entirely familiar. As a special correspondent in the press gallery of Congress he won the regard of his associates and the confidence and esteem of the public, to whose friendship he owes his present post. His transfer from the office of special correspondent to an influential position in the Post-office Department did not change him in the least. He is the same genial, pleasant fellow as of old, especially affable and courteous to his old colleagues of the pen, who never go in vain to him for "copy."

H. C. C.

## Why Wages Are Low in the South.

(Continued from page 442.)

with operatives has been accustomed to a simpler diet, and one less expensive than that existing in the North. In the matter of housing, too, these operatives have been accustomed to the simplest ways of living. Their houses are not adorned, and in the past they have not had the means to adorn them. Their expenses for furniture and such matters are less than those of Northern operatives.

The most powerful reason of all comes under the sociological head, and relates to the people who are now found working as operatives in the textile and many other industries in the South. They constitute a new economic factor in industry in this country. The old designations of "poor whites," "crackers," or, as the negroes used to call them, "poor white trash," are losing their significance. Formerly members of this class lived in a

shiftless, precarious way, for they would not compete with negro labor, and there was little else for them to do outside of such labor that would enable them to secure a living. With the coming of factories their opportunity arrived, and they are now found, especially in the cotton factories, as industrious operatives, quiet, inoffensive, not given to strikes or turbulence of any kind.

The late Governor Dingley, in a speech in the House of Representatives the year before he died, characterized the operatives in the textile factories in the South as most excellent. They are natives, they are domesticated, and they are profiting by the opportunity which the factory has brought to them. Whatever compensation they receive for their services is far greater than they ever received at any other time. They are becoming independent, self-respecting citizens. As they come to the factory centres they bring their children, who are given an opportunity to be educated in the common schools. Thus the factory is doing in the South what it has done everywhere else—lifting a poor people to a higher plane. But these people, as I have said, constitute a new economic factor, and, like women when they constituted a new economic factor in the industrial world, are willing to work for low wages.

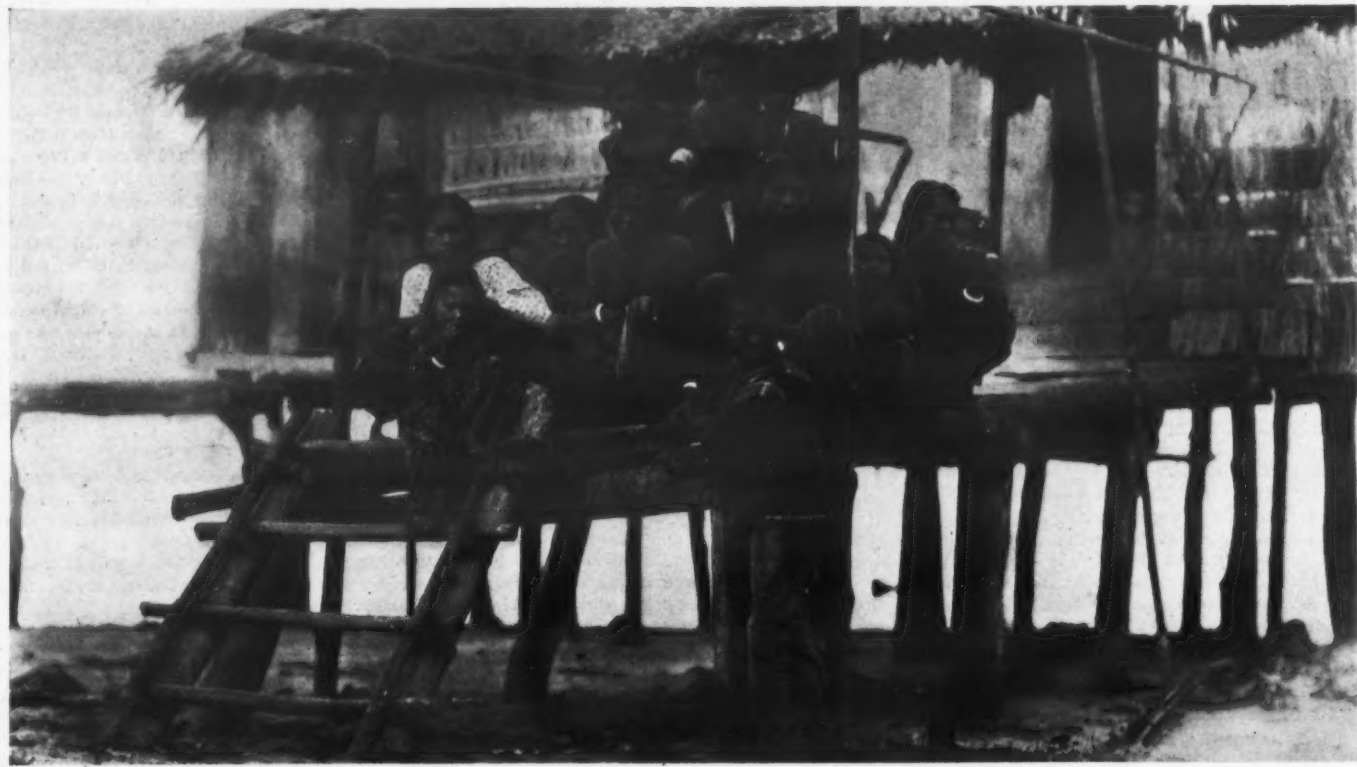
These whites are found almost entirely occupying the skilled places in textile works. The laborers in these factories are furnished by the negroes. The latter also supply the crude labor in iron works, mines, etc., but as yet their employment in textiles is experimental.

Of the reasons alleged for low wages in the South, therefore, all of which have their weight, I am inclined to give the greatest weight to the sociological reasons, but these reasons also include contemplated legislation. Southern manufacturers consider themselves free from the legislation existing in the Northern States relative to the conduct of manufacturing establishments. This, however, has but little to do with the cost of production; on the whole, it probably lessens rather than increases it, and such legislation is sure to come in the Southern States. With it and with the power which comes from wage-earning, the white people now supplying the factories with their labor will find their needs increasing. They will insist upon a greater variety of food, better clothing, better shelter, a shorter work-day, and some adornments of home life. They will insist upon the abrogation of the iron law of wages, for as time goes on they will become more intelligent, more imbued with the necessity of bringing up their children in a better way than of old, and wages will have to increase accordingly. Child labor is decreasing in the Southern mills, as elsewhere, and with the decrease adult women will take the places of the children, and higher wages must necessarily follow.

The advantages in the South which now exist are only temporary. Economic and sociological forces will equalize the conditions, while legislation, as always heretofore, will come in as a reflection of public sentiment and not as a force in establishing conditions.

*Carroll D. Mayfield*





A JOLO FAMILY, THE FIRST ONE EVER PHOTOGRAPHED.



A VENERABLE GRAVE IN THE SULU GROUP, WHICH FOR TWO HUNDRED YEARS HAS BEEN SUPERSTITIOUSLY PROTECTED FROM THE RAIN.



MOROS, WITH THEIR NATIVE WEAPONS, AT JOLO.



A MORO SOLDIER STANDING BESIDE AMERICAN VOLUNTEER, SHOWING THE PHYSICAL DIFFERENCE BETWEEN THE TWO.



NATIVES CARRYING A JOLO BOAT ON THEIR SHOULDERS, AFTER AN INTERVIEW WITH GENERAL BATES.

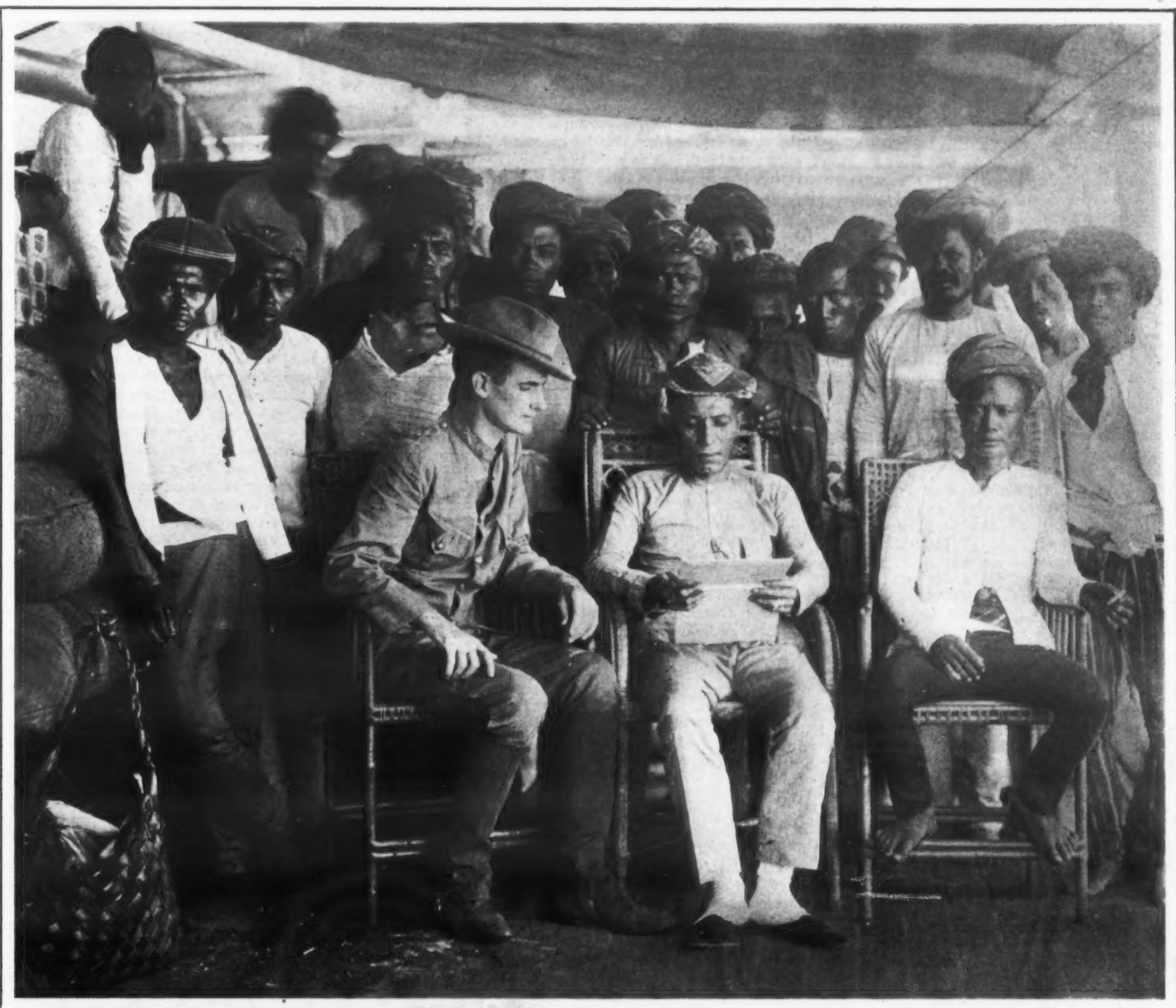


GUARD AT THE ENTRANCE OF A WOMAN'S BUNDLE, SHOWING A MORO SOLDIER AND A WOMAN.

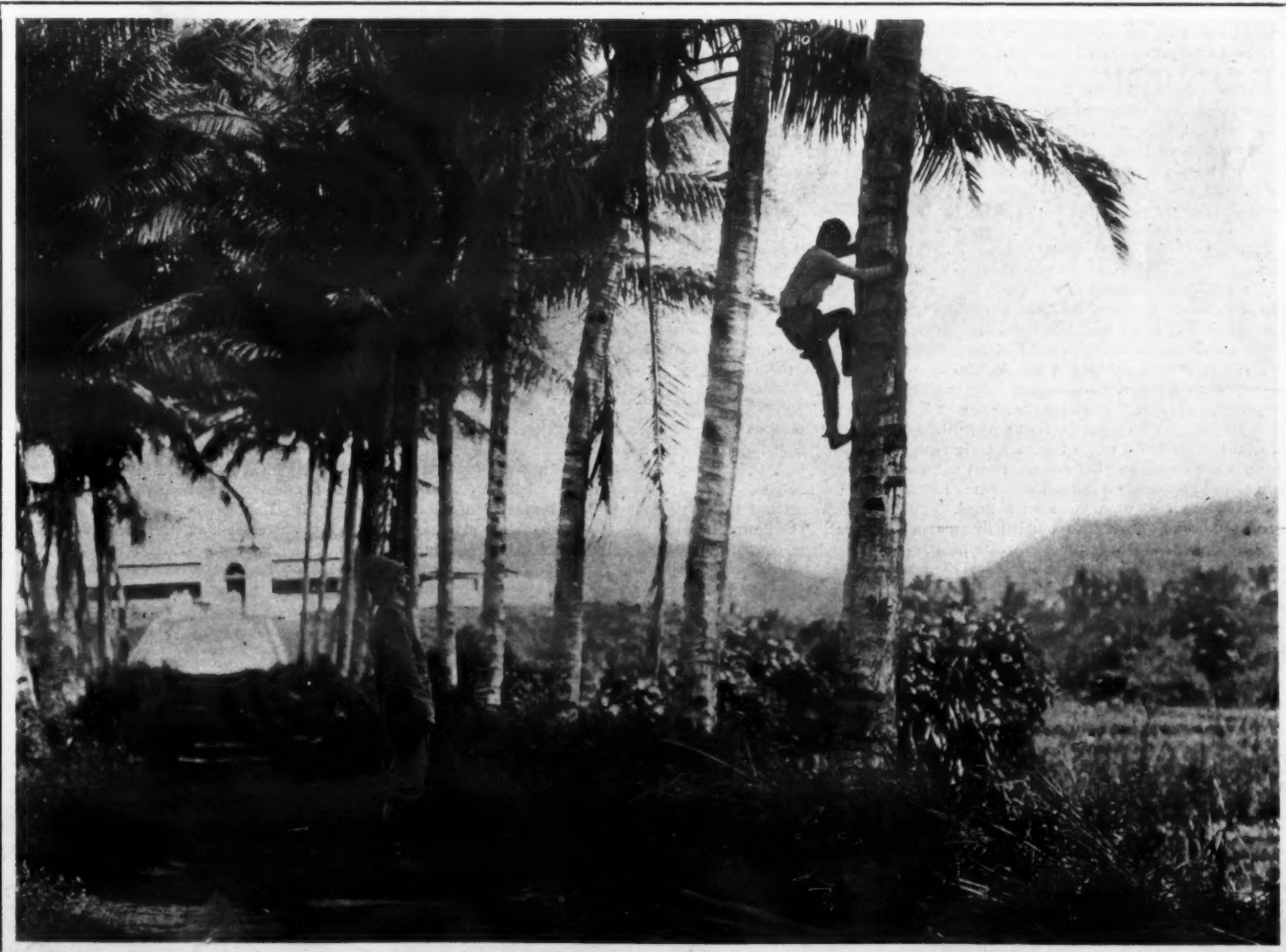
## A GLIMPSE OF JOLO, ONE OF UNCLE SAM'S ANGEL ISLANDS.

THE MOROS, THE HALF-CIVILIZED NATIVES WHOSE FAVOR GENERAL BATES WON IN A MOST DIPLOMATIC MANNER, FIRST PHOTOGRAPHED BY THE U.S. ARMY.





DATO MUNDI AND LIEUTENANT REEVES AWAITING GENERAL BATES ON BOARD THE AMERICAN VESSEL.



A NATIVE PICKING COCOANUTS FOR AN AMERICAN OFFICER.

ENTRANCE TO THE ISLAND, SHOWING A MORO  
UNDEVELOPED ARTICLES.

AM'S LONGEST AND MOST DISTANT POSSESSIONS.

THE FIRST PHOTOGRAPHS EVER TAKEN ON THE ISLAND—THE WORK OF OUR SPECIAL ARTIST, E. C. ROST.—[SEE PAGE 450.]



## General Bates as a Diplomat.

HOW HE PERFORMED A DANGEROUS MISSION WITHOUT SHEDDING BLOOD.

GENERAL JOHN C. BATES was intrusted with a mission more delicate, perhaps, than was given to any other of our generals—a mission that was successfully carried out only because General Bates was a statesman and a diplomat, as well as a soldier. I had the good fortune to be given passes on the *Churruca*, an ex-Spanish transport, which conveyed General Bates and staff from Manila to Jolo, some seven hundred miles south of Manila. Jolo is a small city embracing about four or five blocks, the size of our American city blocks, and is situated directly on the Sulu Sea, and completely surrounded by a wall. It was founded only fourteen years ago by General Arolus, a Spaniard, who had been exiled to this out-of-the-way place. He was an industrious man, and exacting to a fault. He laid out this little city, built the wall, and made the place not only the prettiest but also the cleanest and most picturesque city in this archipelago, if not in the entire far East.

The streets are all made of crushed white coral and sand, with wide sidewalks, and all the buildings are of wood and stone, with tile and iron roofing. So exacting was the general that no horses were ever permitted to be within the city walls, and he imposed a fine for throwing cigar or cigarette stumps upon the streets. The Moros, who inhabit the Jolo or Sulu archipelago, are only permitted to enter this city from early morning until five in the afternoon, and the gates are closed even from twelve until one at mid-day. The residents are principally Chinamen, although there are a few Filipinos. Hemp and the pearl fisheries form the principal industry, and some of the finest coffee in the world is produced just outside the city. This industry is in its infancy. Copra (dried coconut) is also exported in large quantities, especially to France, where it is used in the manufacture of the finest soap.

This coconut industry is well worth the consideration of enterprising Americans, for it has resulted in the making of tremendous fortunes. A coconut-tree yields fruit within five years after planting, and then bears uninterruptedly for over a century. Those engaged in shipping the copra to Europe pay a dollar per year for the fruit from a single tree. The trees, once started, need no further consideration. Ten thousand trees cover a comparatively small space, as there are no branches. There is a good demand for the fruit, which is used for many purposes. The trees invariably grow best in what is for all other purposes, the poorest soil. It was in this city that General Bates made his headquarters. There were stationed here about eight hundred men of the Twenty-third United States Infantry, under command of Colonel Goodall.

After the general had made several attempts to induce the Sultan, who lived at the opposite end of the island, at a small settlement called Maibun, to visit him, he decided to make trips to the other islands, upon which lived the Moro people, and consult with the chiefs, or datos, of the different tribes. These were all easily won over to the American side, not by being bought, as has been stated, but by the general's tact in treating them as human beings. The general, in this way, visited Dato Mandi, the most powerful of the datos, who had been driven by the insurgents from Zamboanga, on the island of Mindanao, to the island of Sakol, where Lieutenant Reeves and Mr. Schuck, the official government interpreter, found him living a few miles inland among his own people, who were all sincere in their welcome to us. The dato accompanied the lieutenant aboard the *Churruca*, and there and at Jolo had several conferences with General Bates. It was while on this visit to Sakol that I procured the first photograph of these people ever made. Dato Mandi told me that we were the first Christians that had ever set foot on that soil.

On another of these trips we visited the island of Lugas, just to the south of Jolo, where we found Dato Jussin. This was one of the most interesting of our dato-hunting trips. For this journey the general used the United States ship *Manila*, which was captured from the Spaniards, and is in every way a Spanish relic. Her original guns were replaced by better ones from the sunken ships in Manila Bay. Even her ballast consisted of old Spanish guns. The marines aboard were armed with captured Spanish Mausers. There are no docks and the *Manila* came to anchor some distance off shore. Lieutenant Reeves, Mr. Schuck, the interpreter, and myself went ashore in one of the ship's small boats. We had in charge of the boat a naval cadet and five seamen, who had fastened under the seats their rifles, that the natives might not see that we had our arms with us; for we had all been instructed by General Bates not to carry arms, as savages will receive you kindly when you are unarmed.

After landing on the beach we were surrounded by an ever-increasing throng of people, who had never seen white men before and who carried spears or the long knives called *esorong* and *kries*. We were informed that Dato Jussin "lives right in there." So we started, leaving the marines in charge of the boat. Almost at every step more natives would appear, and when we finally reached the dato's home we had traveled, I am certain, more than three miles. But it was through the most beautiful scenery I have ever seen. On no tropical island have I ever before looked upon such palms and trees and beautiful vistas of lakes, with small rivers winding their way through palms and trees laden with the most exquisite flowering vines and orchids. The natives were fully as much amused as we were, judging by their continual chattering and laughing.

We entered the dato's home from underneath, going up a ladder into the centre of a large room, and as many natives followed as could find space within. After half an hour's conversation with the dato, and after he had gone into another apartment to don his best garments, an old woman made her appearance, shouting in a loud voice and wildly gesticulating, whereupon several natives immediately arose and drew their knives. Lieutenant Reeves inquired of the interpreter what this meant, and was told, "Oh, she is only sending these men out to get coconuts for you." We two Americans felt relieved, and when, later, the dato told the general that he was proud to meet the representative of a nation which had such brave men that they would come unarmed into his wilderness, I thought to myself, "He is no mind-reader." The start back was made after the dato had been lifted upon his horse, all the others

walking to the beach. We were then carried into the boat and rowed over to the cruiser. General Bates gave the dato and his followers the freedom of the ship, and the sailors played many pranks upon the natives, who had never seen, much less been aboard, a man-of-war. The dato was asked to fire a Colt's automatic gun, which he did, but turned away after the explosion, the most surprised individual I ever saw. When the heavier guns were fired, just to show these people what might happen if they resisted, he was about ready to leave.

In this way we visited all the other chiefs. At Isabella, on the island of Basilan, we found Dato Puerdo Cuevas. When he was brought aboard the *Charleston*, which was used on this trip, much the same routine as before was gone through. It was a sight to be remembered when the Moros were treated to ice-water. Not one could swallow a drop. They would take a piece of ice into their hands as if they were handling hot coals, and would drop the ice quickly from one hand into the other. They were shown electric lights and bells and the megaphone. When some of the crew had taken a few natives into the dynamo-room and magnetized their knives so that nails could hardly be pulled away from the blades, they attempted to scrape off the nails on an iron railing, and then asked to go home. That the devil himself controlled the ship seemed very evident to them. The dato himself was an intelligent man, taking observation of everything and making inquiries that showed him to be a thinking man.

An amusing incident on one of these trips occurred at night. A search light was turned on the town of Bus Bus, and at once every native left, and none would return until the ship had gone. After the general had undermined the power of the Sultan by winning the friendship of all the datos he returned to Jolo. Soon after this the Sultan himself became friendly, and the treaty between his nation, embracing over one and a half million people, and our government was signed. Let it be remembered that General Bates did not sacrifice one American life nor cause, directly or indirectly, the taking of the life of a native.

E. C. ROST,

Special photographer for "Leslie's Weekly."

MANILA, April 1st, 1900.

## Unfit for Self-government.

A VIGOROUS STATEMENT OF THE REASONS WHY THE FILIPINOS SHOULD NOT BE GIVEN THEIR INDEPENDENCE.

(Special Correspondence of Leslie's Weekly.)

MANILA, April 10th, 1900.—The importance of crushing the party in the United States which, masquerading in the name of freedom, is endeavoring to undermine the position of increased power which the possession of the Philippine Islands has conferred, cannot be magnified. The hysterical movement in favor of abandoning the islands or giving complete independence to the people is partly the result of political jealousy, but to a greater extent the outcome of misinformation regarding the facts, and a failure to appreciate what the result would be of conferring on a people not yet emerged from savagery the full control of a large archipelago and the government of its inhabitants. This movement is opposed vigorously by all who are familiar with the details of the question by observations on the spot.

The Tagals and their allies, to whom the government of these islands would fall, have proved themselves to be cruel and savage, incapable of appreciating customs and sentiments of civilized warfare. Their civil record is one of treachery and oppression to their own people. The highest form of civilization with which they are familiar is that of decadent Spain. Their knowledge of sanitation, civil government, education, and military defense—the latter a vital point in the maintenance of independence—is limited to a partial understanding of Spain's practices in these matters. Even such a poor mental endowment for the formation of a new civilized power is possessed by but a few hundred Filipinos. A number of these have held positions in the insurgent army, and have enriched themselves from the heavy levies imposed on their own defenseless people in the name of the insurgent government. Some of these men entered the insurgent army comparatively poor, and are now living in Manila on their ill-gotten gains. It is to such a treacherous few, with here and there a true patriot whose enthusiasm outruns his intelligence, that those in America who are clamoring for the "freedom" of the Filipino would deliver the inhabitants of these islands. The proposed new federation of islands would only exist as long as it would take European war-ships to steam into its harbors. It is idle to speculate whether one Power would own them, or whether they would be partitioned among several. The Powers would settle that among themselves.

It will be conceded by the most enthusiastic believers in liberty that to produce a successful republic or any other form of representative government by the people, the people must be thoroughly familiar with civilized life. This is necessary to enable them to initiate and enforce laws governing sanitation, education and religious freedom, civil justice and business affairs, to create a constitution politically sound, and to inaugurate a foreign policy calculated to develop trade and industry. That the people of the Philippine Islands are capable of any one of these accomplishments no one who has lived among them would for a moment assert. Left to themselves, they will never rise above their present condition. They are lazy and dirty. Hereditary and deplorable diseases are terribly prevalent, to say nothing of preventable diseases which could be successfully dealt with by sound sanitation. The mental status of these people is such that this is to them a natural condition. They know nothing better. In business they are equally ignorant, using the most primitive methods. Cheating, combined with a certain low cunning, is a common characteristic. These traits may be clever enough to deceive their brethren, but they are childishly transparent to the white man. Add to these traits an overpowering indolence, and you have the Filipino. The few exceptions prove the rule. He is tremendously conceited and very imitative, but his intelligence and judgment are too poor to make him a successful imitator.

From the above picture one may gather how intelligent are the efforts of those who are raising a note of alarm in the ranks of labor by pointing out the imaginary danger of an invasion of

"Asiatic hordes"—meaning Filipinos! The Filipinos have not even the industry to compete with the Chinese, and are as likely to invade America as the hordes of India are to invade England. It is time that the people of America accepted the statements of those who are on the spot. These people, for a long time to come, will need the protection of a strong Power and the tutelage of a superior civilization. What greater freedom can they ever hope to obtain than to be the citizens of a great Power whose motto is freedom for her people and whose name adds a prestige and guarantees a protection which no petty independence can ever gain?

There is the other side of the question, the one which your true expansionist looks at first of all—the benefit to be derived from the acquisition of new territory. From this point of view, and keeping in mind the future of the country's trade, the great value of holding the Philippines is the undoubted naval advantage in the Pacific derived from their possession.

The future of American trade with China and other countries of the East is so thoroughly understood that it is useless to add any arguments to prove its importance. It is the question of the hour. That this trade cannot be increased and protected without a larger navy is admitted. With the splendid sea-board which the United States has on the Pacific, and the possession of the Philippine Islands, the naval control of the Pacific becomes a matter of war-ships. That the Philippines will not only supply a splendid naval station, but, properly handled, may also contribute to the cost of our naval programme, is a phase of the question which, I venture to say, has not been seriously considered. Yet, with no injustice to the people of these islands, this may become a fact. Spain drew, fairly and unfairly, an immense revenue from these people. The Roman church, backed by the sword, has also collected immense sums. That the islands could stand this is proof of the value of their trade. Develop this trade, stop the spoils which the Roman church has been allowed to take, and impose an honest revenue, and the islands will not only be self-supporting, but will provide for the cost of the military policing of the interior and of garrisoning the principal towns.

There are three ways of solving the problem confronting the American nation with regard to these islands. First, they may be retained as American colonies, governed by Americans on the spot, who will introduce sanitation, religious freedom, and a system of common-school, non-sectarian education. Second, they might be sold to any European Power, retaining a naval station and probably some privileges for ourselves. Obviously, these would all be lost the moment we went to war with the controlling Power. Third, freedom might be conferred upon the Filipinos, with a right to order their internal affairs. This position could only be maintained by armed protection on the part of the United States against European aggression. This last proposition is absurd, for no nation would confer such expensive protection for nothing.

There is but one thing to do to satisfy the future generations of Americans and English-speaking peoples—keep the islands, educate and civilize the people, and help Great Britain in her stupendous task of instilling into the brown races the vital importance of justice, and soap.

SYDNEY ADAMSON.

## Dramatic News.

MR. JOHN GLENDINNING, who has been engaged for the rôle of David McFarland in "The Greatest Thing in the World,"



MR. JOHN GLENDINNING.



MRS. GLENDINNING.

with Sarah Cowell Le Moyné, when she makes her first appearance as a star in New York at Wallack's Theatre next October, is one of the best actors whom London has lent to the American stage. He is a Scotchman by birth, and it is a peculiar coincidence that Mr. Henry Jewett, whom he succeeds in the rôle, is also of Scotch ancestry, although born in Australia. Moreover, it is a Scotch rôle, so Mr. Glendinning should be thoroughly at home in it. He made his stage debut twenty years ago at Greenwich, Scotland, and after playing long seasons in Dublin, Liverpool, and other provincial cities, was engaged as leading man at the Adelphi Theatre, London. He then joined Mr. and Mrs. Kendal at the Court Theatre, London, and accompanied them on their first American tour. Mr. Glendinning has been leading man with Clara Morris, and supported Olga Nethersole last season, playing *Aubrey Tanqueray* in "The Second Mrs. Tanqueray," and *Flamant* in "Sappho." During the suppression of the latter play a certain minister passed some rather broad reflections upon the character of the women of the cast. It happened that Mrs. Glendinning was a member of the company, and her husband personally interviewed the minister and secured a speedy retraction. Mrs. Glendinning will play *Sarah McFarland* in "The Greatest Thing in the World."

Ben Teal will stage Klaw & Erlanger's new opera, "Foxy Quiller," and John J. McNally's new farce, "The Rogers Brothers in Central Park," both of which will be brought out next season. One of the features of "Foxy Quiller," Reginald De Koven's new opera, will be the appearance, in the leading part, of the famous Lilliputian comedian, Adolph Zink, whom Klaw & Erlanger have secured for their new opera company. Zink has always been a favorite since his first appearance in this country with the Lilliputians.

The sensation of the dramatic world has been the abandonment by De Wolf Hopper of his star routes, and his acceptance



of an offer from Weber & Fields to join their Broadway Music Hall company. At this rate these enterprising managers will soon gather in all the best available talent in the comic-opera field.

The hot weather has not succeeded in lessening the public interest in "The Pride of Jennico" at the Criterion, in "Quo Vadis" at the New York, "The Casino Girl" at the Casino, and "Women and Wine" at the Academy of Music, nor has it lessened the attendance at the leading vaudeville houses, like Proctor's Fifth Avenue and Twenty-third Street theatres, Keith's, and Tony Pastor's. New York is the great resort for amusement seekers in summer and winter alike.

JASON.

## Jasper's Hints to Money-makers.

[NOTICE.—This department is intended for the information of the regular readers of LESLIE'S WEEKLY. No charge is made for answering questions, and all communications are treated confidentially. Correspondents should always inclose a stamp, as sometimes a personal reply is necessary. Inquiries should refer only to matters directly connected with Wall Street interests.]

PAID financial writers, who are forever endeavoring to sustain high prices of stocks which their employers have to sell, insist that too much attention has been and is being paid to bearish rumors regarding the iron market and the general condition of business. Of course we are not on the high road to bankruptcy. The country is prosperous, but we are getting over the fever of our excitement, which was unnatural, unhealthy, and untimely. The pendulum does not always swing one way; it never swings one way very long at a time. It has begun to swing toward lower prices for all commodities. Prices, as I have said before, always decline much more rapidly than they advance. The London Economist, an excellent authority, reports that on the continent and in Great Britain the prices of most commodities have not declined, but in this country the downward tendency which set in about the middle of March is manifesting itself more plainly every day, and prices of raw and manufactured products have fallen in two months, on an average, almost five per cent., although it took seven years for them to advance thirty per cent. to the figures prevailing at the climax in the middle of March.

This is a Presidential year, and therefore a year of uncertainty in business. We have witnessed a severe drop in cotton, in iron, copper, lead, and other metals, and the drop has only begun. Those who were smart enough to sell these commodities short have made more money than most operators in Wall Street. A Presidential year never was a good business year, and never will be so long as it is pregnant with grave possibilities of a successful administration's overthrow and a radical change in conditions which have been helpful to general prosperity. The man who will make money in the speculative market this year is the man with patience and cash. He will wait for the time of low prices, which is slowly approaching, and in mid-summer or early fall will proceed deliberately to make his investments in the best class of standard securities. Meanwhile discreet short sales invite his attention.

"Montana," Helena, Mont.: Watson & Gibson, 55 Broadway. (2) No.

"B.," Malone, N. Y.: Would sell on the first advance. Wait for a sharp decline, and then recoup your loss.

"L.," Denver, Colo.: I doubt if you will get what you paid for it.

(2) I would not hold the steel stocks. Your short sales should yield a profit.

"J. R.," Milwaukee, Wis.: I do not regard it as a first-class investment, but it is an excellent industrial, depending for its prosperity on the integrity and credit of its management.

"Pontiac," Arkwright, R. I.: Sell at the first good opportunity. You will be able to buy back at an advantage later on. (2) I know of none that I can recommend as absolutely disinterested, impartial, and honest.

"L. C. R.," Allegheny, Penn.: It will not reach that price again before election. Would sell at the first good opportunity. A dividend on the common is hardly to be expected with the iron market in its present condition.

"R.," Springfield, Ohio: I cannot recommend Cast Iron Pipe or Tin Plate common at the prices mentioned. Think well of Rock Island as an investment, but would wait until the market is in a more satisfactory condition.

"B.," Lebanon, Penn.: The alliance between the Pennsylvania and the New York Central railroads, which has for its purpose, obviously, the maintenance of rates, instead of a remorseless competition so destructive to railroad interests, means a continuance of dividends on these properties as long as the alliance holds, and it may signify an extension of their influence in other directions, with helpful tendencies.

"G.," Homestead, Penn.: While the capital of National Tube is very large, it was organized on a better basis than most of the other steel and iron concerns. Subscriptions to the preferred stock carried with them half a share of the common for each share of the preferred, and the public was unable to get its subscriptions filled even on this basis. All the stock has been issued, and while the company has little or no iron or coal-mining property, it is making so many varieties of tubing, and for so many different purposes, that a depression in the iron line will affect it less than it will other iron and steel corporations. Its patents are also of considerable value. I do not advise the purchase of any of the iron or steel stocks at present prices, but have simply answered your questions.

"W. H. K.," Providence, R. I.: You did well to close out your long stocks at a profit. The line you now hold promises as much strength as anything on the list, but I would not hesitate to sell if I could without a loss. Brooklyn Rapid Transit is very strongly held, and could easily be advanced. Texas Pacific is also in few hands. Atchafalpa common is more risky. On the other side of the market, I would not sell Consolidated Gas. The investment crowd holds it, and it is their business to keep it firm, and their efforts will be to advance it. (2) Almost any of the high-priced non-dividend-payers will give a profit on the short side of the market before midsummer. I would not make purchases on the bull side now for a long holding. You can do better later when the real slump comes.

"Investor," Peoria, Ill.: The enormous decline of over \$100,000,000 in the value of nine or ten of the steel and iron stocks, caused by the recent shrinkage, will not readily be recovered from. I hesitate to recommend the purchase of any of the common shares. Some of the preferred offer fair investments. (2) The outlook for winter wheat appears to be good in the Southwest, but not so good in the West and Northwestern States. The crop will be ready for harvesting in some of the States within a month. (3) It looks as if the insiders in American and Continental Tobacco unloaded their stocks on the strength of the recent talk of increased dividends, which talk was entirely unwarranted, as the earnings of the company show. (4) The annual report of the earnings of the United States Rubber Company does not commend the stock to me. I would sell. (5) The declaration of the first quarterly dividend of 1 1/4 per cent. on the common stock of the National Tube, payable in August, is said to be warranted by its earnings. National Tube preferred, International Paper, and Union Bag preferred, are said to be among the best of the industrials.

"T.," Tupper Lake, N. Y.: Rallies, but no decided rise, need be expected until after the Presidential contest, unless some totally unforeseen event transpires specially favorable to the bulls, and that is not to be expected as much as events favorable to the bears. (2) The bubonic plague scare had nothing to do really with the market's depression. (3) A rally after McKinley's nomination and a decline after Bryan's nomination are anticipated, but things that everybody expects are usually the things that do not happen in Wall Street. (4) I see no hope for an advance in any of the iron and steel properties that have been heavily over-capitalized. (5) I would take, out of the list you give, the following: Brooklyn Rapid Transit, Manhattan, and Third Avenue. I do not advise short sales, as a rule, of these. Many believe that Third Avenue should sell as high as Metropolitan because it has the guarantee of the latter, and therefore takes precedence over Metropolitan stock in the payment of dividends. (6) Shrewd operators regard the transcontinental stocks as selling too high, and especially the common shares.

JASPER.

## The Psychological Moment in Mid-ocean.

By C. FRANK DEWEY.



HERR RABIEN.

before Herr Rabien could leave the essay orders for dinner.

"It would doubtless surprise you to know the variety of expectations which forms the main part of a traveler's mental luggage," he remarked on closing the door. "Everybody expects the best cabin, the best seat at the table, the best chair on deck, and the best of everything. As a matter of fact, we encourage the public to expect all this, and, while admitting an occasional impossibility to grant everything, we are always in a position to satisfy everybody. How do we manage to prevent nervousness on board? By the very simple method of keeping up the passengers' interest to a high pitch. I have something different for each of my 500 guests every morning. At first I lead off with carefully compiled pamphlets, reciting the history and ramifications of the North German Lloyd. It is a study in enterprise. I assure you. This is followed by a high order of descriptive literature, published under the auspices of Messrs. Oelrichs & Co. in New York. On the morning just before landing in Hoboken we place on your breakfast plate the United States Customs Regulations. It is the first pleasant intimation you receive of 'home, sweet home.'"

Notwithstanding the many trips I have made across the Atlantic I have never ceased to admire the absolute discipline, the circumspect order and the alacrity which characterize the work of each individual in the company's service, from the captain down. Considering the extreme disadvantages which surround their movements it is remarkable, for instance, that Herr Rabien can satisfy the collective wants of five hundred healthy people at dinner without a hitch or single complaint. It is not a question of supply, but the art of attending to the wants of five hundred guests simultaneously at dinner on the Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, for instance, requires great executive ability. An administrative mind, such as Herr Rabien doubtless possesses, with a keen judgment has elevated him to the senior rank of his profession, and accordingly he enjoys the full confidence of the company. Herr Rabien has a two-fold duty. The traveling public expects of him everything—from a good cabin replete with every comfort, to a sumptuous table. On the other hand, the commissary department at the general offices in Bremen expect of him an account of clever housekeeping and a strict reckoning of uses and abuses of all supplies. Not a single glass that is broken, a bottle missing, or an egg spoiled, but what he must, according to the iron rules of German method, give a full account in duplicate and triplicate. He is required to supply the menu for healthy patients and call a Blue Point a Saddle Rock, or even christen it a turtle, to suit the whims of a dyspeptic passenger. His vocabulary, like his patience, must be inexhaustible, and when at the journey's end he is required to render the passengers' account for wines and minerals, the most of his earthly trials begin. He is then requested to change every conceivable, and sometimes inconceivable money, and in many cases, the payee wants all manner of change, which would be difficult to get at a regular bank. Two periods of the trip invariably cause humidity to permeate the chief steward's collar—the arrival and departure of the passenger. The lady from Chicago with two poodle dogs, a bird, and three parasols, and the dowager from Murray Hill with two servants and a cumbersome train, all require his services down to the dock and but for the revenue officials ready to relieve the passenger of a goodly portion of loose change "for chalking your trunk," the chief steward would have tossed them into a cab and out of the gate.

The North German Lloyd is strictly a German line, yet a number of its leading men in charge have long resided in this country, and retain their citizenship. Director-General Weigand has stamped his influence on almost every phase of its wonderful organization, and his assistants were not slow in taking the cue. Nowhere is the spirit of hospitality more noticeable than in the company's general offices in Bremen. Here Director von Helms, himself an old citizen of the United States, has largely introduced American manners and privileges. The passenger of whatever degree is met in a very cordial manner. His wants, however diverse, and not infrequently unreasonable, are met in a genial spirit. The members of the entire staff—all gentlemen of distinguished appearance and acknowledged ability—are able to converse in English and every continental language. Its ramifications extend to every port and commercial town in the world, subordinate to the general offices in Bremen. It is no wonder the North German Lloyd commands the lion's share of the passenger trade, and with its two new giant ships in process of construction, and expected to be ready for service in 1902, it will maintain its supremacy on the seas for many years to come.

There is yet a very important feature which will doubtless interest many tourists intending to land in Bremen. As a matter of fact, the Lloyd's ships land in Bremerhafen, an hour by rail from Bremen, and the customs examination of all baggage belonging to passengers for Bremen usually takes place in the passengers' waiting-parlors of the North German Lloyd at Bremerhafen, directly after disembarking. After the customs examination passengers are conveyed by special train to Bremen, where their baggage is delivered to them about one hour afterward. If, however, the steamer should enter the Weser River in the evening, so that the customs examination of the whole of the baggage in Bremerhafen and the forwarding of the passengers and their baggage cannot be effected with certainty on the same day, then the passengers and their hand baggage are at once landed at Bremerhafen, and after the latter has been examined, conveyed to Bremen. On landing at Cherbourg, passengers' hand baggage is at once examined by the customs officials on the landing-stage. The customs examination of the rest of the baggage of those traveling to Paris takes place on arrival of the "Lloyd Express" at the St. Lazare station in Paris. The customs examination of passengers' baggage landed at Southampton takes place directly after disembarking.

## Muscular Pastor.

MUSCLES BUILT UP ON POSTUM FOOD COFFEE.

"FOR years I have not been able to drink coffee, as it made me very nervous and gave me a headache. No one loved coffee more than I and it was a sever trial to abandon its use. Nearly three years ago I saw Postum Cereal Coffee advertised and concluded to try it.

"I have been so well pleased with it and its healthful effects that I have used it ever since. I carry packages with me when I visit other places.

"When I began to drink Postum, my muscles were flabby, as my habits are sedentary, but for the past two years my muscles have been hard and I never felt stronger in my life than I do now at sixty years of age, and I attribute my strength of muscle to constant use of Postum. I drink it three times a day. I feel so enthusiastic about Postum that I cannot recommend it too highly wherever I go. Wishing you great success, yours truly."

Rev. A. P. Moore, 474 Rhode Island Street, Buffalo, N. Y.

The reason Postum builds up the human body to a prime condition of health, is that when coffee is left off, the drug effects of the poison disappear and the elements in Postum unite with

albumen of the food to make gray matter and refill the delicate nerve centres all over the body and in the brain. This sets up a perfect condition of nerve health, and the result is that the entire body feels the effect of it.

## Unique in London.

(From our Special Correspondent.)

LONDON, May 26th, 1900.—Of all hotels in this modern Babylon, the First Avenue Hotel, in High Holborn, reminds us of the great Broadway Central and Tilly Haynes's popular management. You will not find a similar house in England, and perhaps not in Europe, combining, as is here the case, location with modern comforts, a cuisine with great variety, at popular prices, and within reach of everybody. Situated in High Holborn, one of the great thoroughfares of London, and within a few minutes' walk of many interesting points in the world's metropolis, it almost defies competition, if that word be permissible in the conservative and well-regulated code of the Gordon Hotels Company, to which it belongs. The imposing front of this popular hotel faces High Holborn, and its windows look down on the busy street, with its teeming, seething crowds and traffic and wonderful communication facilities. Like the Broadway Central, it is accessible to every mode of surface transportation and the underground railway. It is surrounded by many historic associations, from the Elizabethan period downward. Lincoln's Inn Fields is almost opposite, and the great modern storehouse—the record offices in Chancery Lane—the quaint and picturesque Staple Inn, Barnard's Inn, and the British Museum, all are within a few minutes' walking distance of the house. No hotel could be better placed for the stranger from abroad. It is not only close to the law courts, but within a short five-minutes' ride of the Bank of England on the one side and great Oxford Circus and the West End on the other. It is within a few minutes' cab-drive of all the principal railway stations in London, and 'buses with penny rides pass the house every half-minute.

The interior of the First Avenue Hotel is well provided with modern appointments. There is ample elbow-room in every direction. Parlors, billiard-rooms, reception- and reading-rooms, together with an attractive lounge and the popular American bar, afford variety and attraction, and certainly ample comfort. There are swift lifts continually in service, and electric light throughout the house. The rooms are high, airy, and cheerful, with ample light. The exemplary code of discipline which has added so much to the company's reputation at home and abroad is evident on every hand. Our wants are supplied by a trained corps of servants from early dawn until midnight. But one of the most important features in this hotel is the grill-room restaurant, which greatly resembles the Astor House rotunda restaurant. Like the latter, this restaurant is also accessible to everybody, and as first-class restaurants at popular prices are not easily found in central London, it is not surprising that "the First Avenue Restaurant" is always crowded. In addition to the numerous advantages already recited, there are also post and telegraphic offices and several well-known transportation agencies, who will supply your needs in every direction—from a theatre ticket to a transatlantic passage. In short, it is a modern hostelry in the widest possible sense—conducted on liberal lines, with a uniform scale of prices which is easily within reach of the middle classes. You can have a good room from a dollar a day, everything included, and a good breakfast for fifty cents and no extra charges. Similar popular prices prevail in the restaurant, and it is safe to say that, considering the extraordinary advantages of location and transportation, the First Avenue Hotel is the ideal house for the body politic who prefer to live within their income and yet enjoy the attractions of this modern Babylon.

C. FRANK DEWEY.

## To Amateur Photographers.

LESLIE'S WEEKLY was the first publication in the United States to offer prizes for the best work of amateur photographers. Many of our readers have asked us to open a similar contest, and we therefore offer a prize of five dollars for the best amateur photograph received by us in each weekly contest, the competition to be based on the originality of the subject and the perfection of the photograph. Preference will be given to unique and original work, and for that which bears a special relation to news events of current interest. We invite all amateurs to enter this contest. Photographs may be mounted or unmounted, and will be returned if stamps are sent for this purpose with a request for the return. All photographs entered in the contest and not prize-winners will be subject to our use unless otherwise directed, and one dollar will be paid for each photograph that may be used. No copyrighted photographs will be received, nor such as have been published or offered elsewhere. Many photographs are received, and those accepted will be utilized as soon as possible. Contestants should be patient. No writing, except the name and address of the sender, should appear on the back of the photograph, and in every instance care must be taken to use the proper amount of postage. Photographs must be entered by the amateur who took the picture. Silver paper with a glossy finish should be used when possible. Mat surface paper is not the best for reproduction. Preference is always given to pictures of recent current events of importance, for the news feature is one of the chief elements in selecting the prize-winners.

The Paris Exposition.—During the Paris Exposition LESLIE'S WEEKLY will devote a page or more, at intervals, to a special display of photographs taken on the exposition grounds by amateurs. The best photograph, from the standpoint of originality, interest, and artistic merit, at the close of the contest, November 1st, will receive a special prize of twenty dollars, and for each photograph accepted two dollars will be paid on publication. Entries should be marked: "For Paris Exposition Amateur Contest." See general directions.

SPECIAL FOURTH OF JULY PRIZE.—A special prize of ten dollars for the best amateur photograph illustrating a Fourth of July subject is offered, and two dollars for each of the other photographs accepted in the contest. The competition will close on July 11th. Entries should be addressed to: "Fourth of July Contest, Leslie's Weekly," 110 Fifth Avenue, New York.

N. B.—Communications should be specifically addressed to "Leslie's Weekly," 110 Fifth Avenue. When the address is not fully given, communications sometimes go to "Leslie's Magazine," or other publications having no connection with "Leslie's Weekly."

## After a Day's Hard Work

Take Horsford's Acid Phosphate.

It is a grateful tonic, relieving fatigue and depression so common in midsummer.

THERE is happiness in health—there is health in Abbott's, the Original Angostura Bitters. Be healthy and happy both.

## The Highest Standard

of excellence is demanded from the beginning to the end of the production of the Gail Borden Eagle Brand Condensed Milk—a system maintained for forty years. Never buy unknown brands.

## Hot Morning Breakfast

COMFORT DEPENDS ON FOOD.

It is not so easy to arrange a tempting breakfast for a hot morning, but every one appreciates such a breakfast and enjoys the relief from the heated blood caused by a meat-and-coffee breakfast.

In fact, by skillful selection of food even the hottest days can be made quite comfortable.

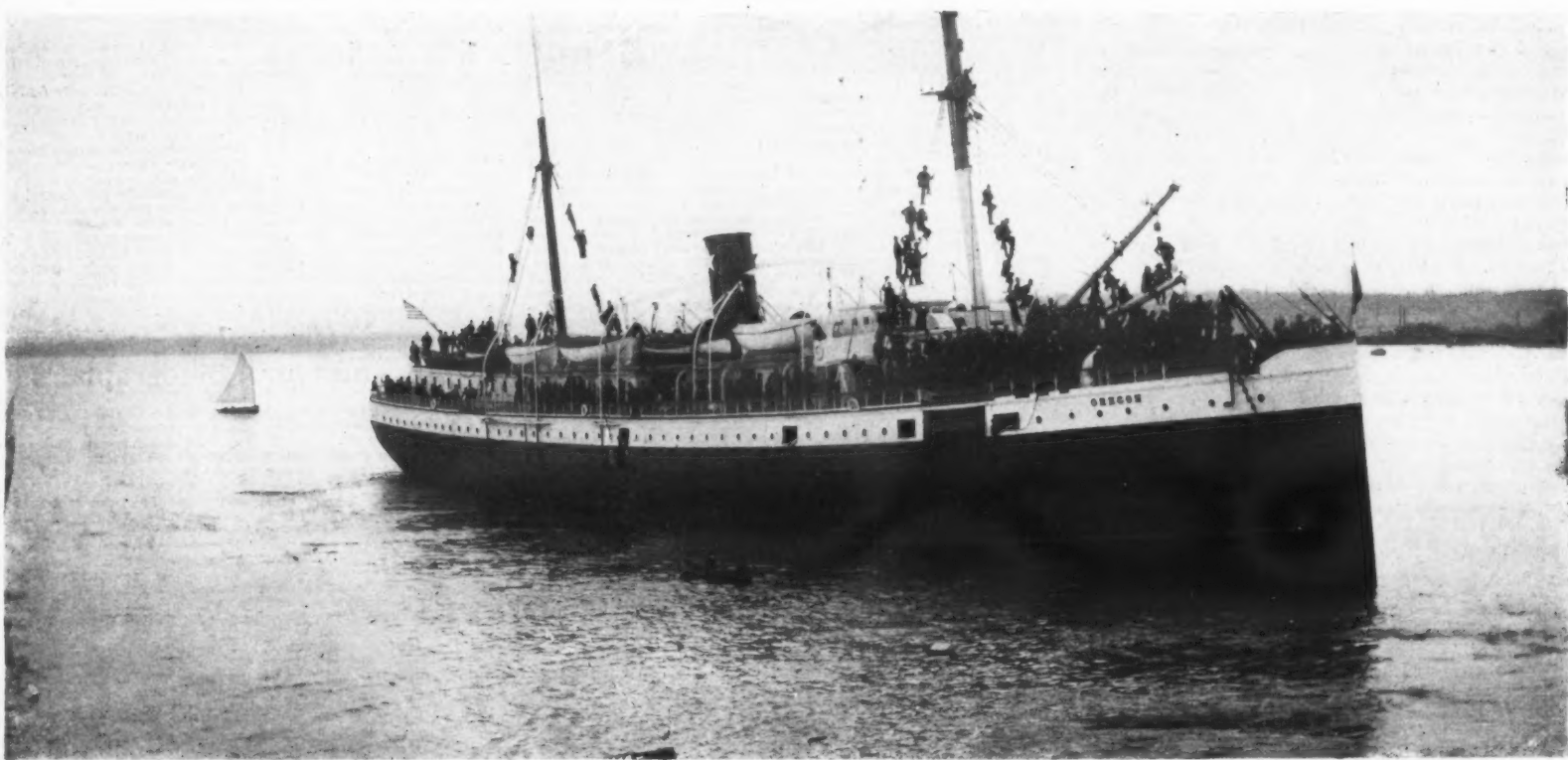
Start with fruit of some kind, then a dish of Grape Nuts food with cold cream, one or two soft-boiled eggs, a slice of bread and butter, and a cup of cocoa or Postum Food Coffee. On that sort of meal one will be fully nourished until the mid-day.

Grape-Nuts food is concentrated and powerful, imparting to the user a sense of reserve force and strength. The strong man thinks the weather moderate and comfortable when the nervous, weak man thinks it unbearably hot. Grape-Nuts food is perfectly cooked at the factory and ready for instant use, cool and delicious, requiring no hot stove and cross cook on a hot morning. "Health is a matter of wise selection of food and a contented mind."





EAGER PROSPECTORS FROM ALL OVER THE WORLD GATHERED ON THE WHARF AT SEATTLE, WAITING FOR THE CAPE NOME STEAMERS.



STEAMER "OREGON," CROWDED TO THE UTMOST WITH PASSENGERS, LEAVING SEATTLE FOR CAPE NOME, MAY 20TH.



ENTHUSIASTIC GATHERING AT THE WHARF BIDDING GOOD-BYE TO THE CAPE NOME FORTUNE-SEEKERS, AT SEATTLE, MAY 20TH.

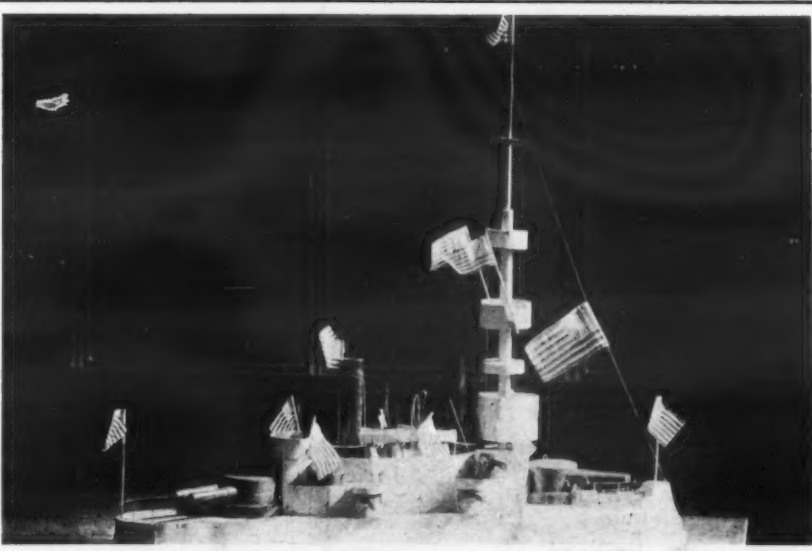
### UNPARALLELED RUSH OF GOLD-HUNTERS TO CAPE NOME, ALASKA.

THE TRANSPORTATION COMPANIES AT SEATTLE SCARCELY ABLE TO ACCOMMODATE THE CROWDS ANXIOUS TO BRAVE THE DANGERS OF THE ARCTIC REGION IN PURSUIT OF THE PRECIOUS METAL.—PHOTOGRAPHED FOR "LESLIE'S WEEKLY" BY WILSE, SEATTLE.





CHRISTMAS EVE IN A FRENCH PENSION (BOARDING-HOUSE).  
*Ruby E. Hendrick, Chicopee Falls, Mass.*



BATTLE-SHIP "DEWEY," MADE BY R. L. EPPERSON, A PUPIL OF THE TENNESSEE SCHOOL FOR THE DEAF, ADMIRER BY ADMIRAL DEWEY ON HIS VISIT TO KNOXVILLE, MAY 14TH.—*John B. Chandler, Knoxville, Tenn.*



JOHN Y. SMITH, OF THE Y. M. C. U. GYMNASIUM, BOSTON, WHO PUTS UP 248-POUND DUMB-BELLS.—*German F. Hoffman, Boston.*



(THE PRIZE WINNER)—BIRD'S-EYE VIEW OF THE HOMESTEAD, VA., HOT SPRINGS HOTEL AND SURROUNDINGS.—*H. P. Simpson, Scranton, Penn.*

**OUR AMATEUR PRIZE PHOTOGRAPHIC CONTEST—PENNSYLVANIA WINS.**

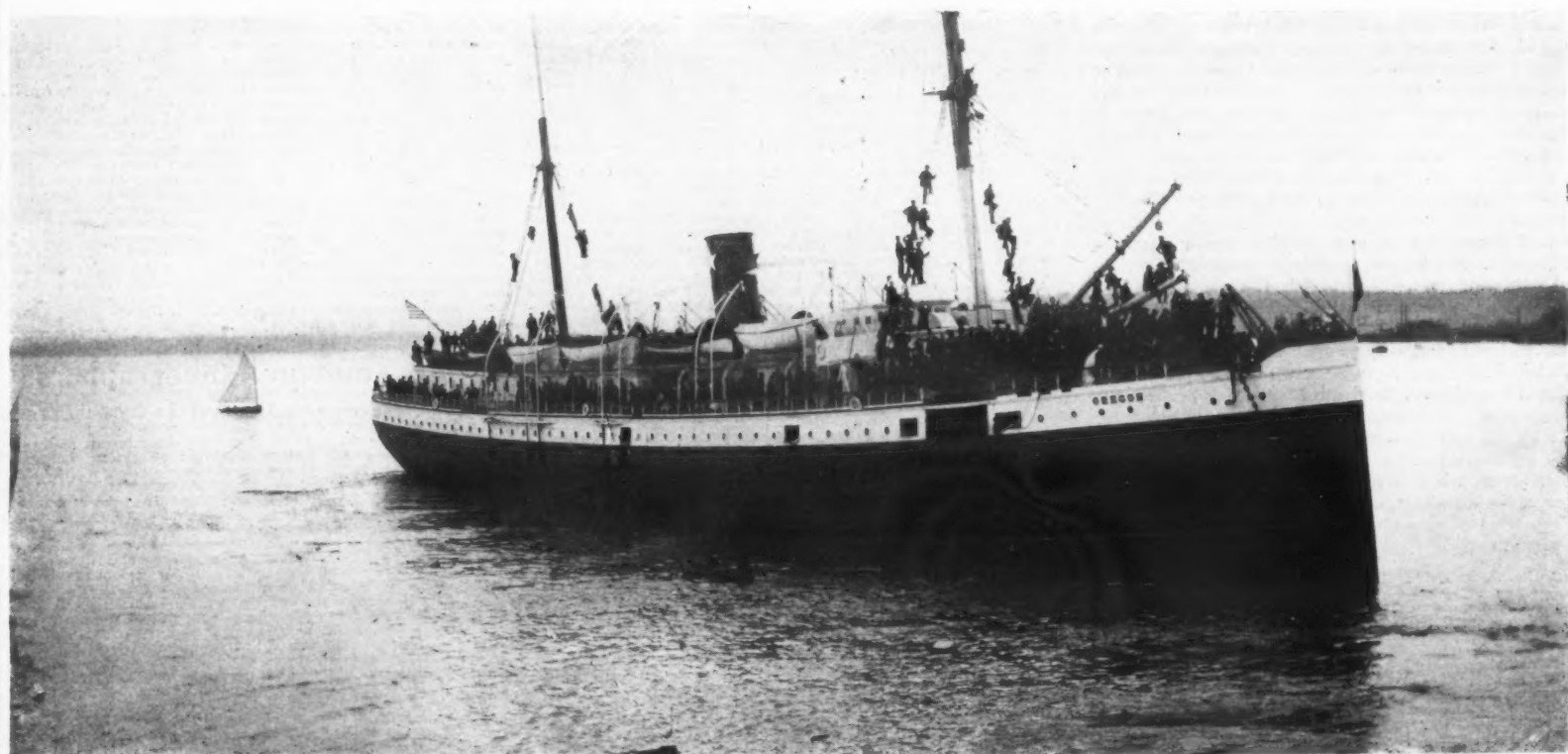
[NOTE OUR SPECIAL OFFERS FOR PARIS EXPOSITION AND FOURTH OF JULY AMATEUR PHOTOGRAPHS ON PAGE 451.]

LIGHTS AND SHADOWS OF THE WAR IN THE TRANSVAAL.—DRAWN FOR "LESLIE'S WEEKLY" BY ITS SPECIAL ARTIST IN THE FIELD, GORDON H. GRANT.





EAGER PROSPECTORS FROM ALL OVER THE WORLD GATHERED ON THE WHARF AT SEATTLE, WAITING FOR THE CAPE NOME STEAMERS.



STEAMER "OREGON," CROWDED TO THE UTMOST WITH PASSENGERS, LEAVING SEATTLE FOR CAPE NOME, MAY 20TH.



ENTHUSIASTIC GATHERING AT THE WHARF BIDDING GOOD-BYE TO THE CAPE NOME FORTUNE-SEEKERS, AT SEATTLE, MAY 20TH.

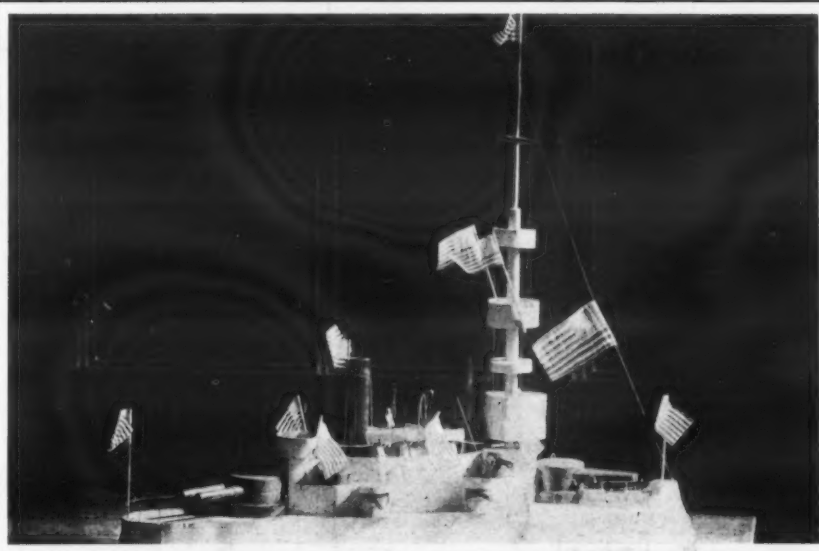
### UNPARALLELED RUSH OF GOLD-HUNTERS TO CAPE NOME, ALASKA.

THE TRANSPORTATION COMPANIES AT SEATTLE SCARCELY ABLE TO ACCOMMODATE THE CROWDS ANXIOUS TO BRAVE THE DANGERS OF THE ARCTIC REGION IN PURSUIT OF THE PRECIOUS METAL.—PHOTOGRAPHED FOR "LESLIE'S WEEKLY" BY WILSE, SEATTLE.





CHRISTMAS EVE IN A FRENCH PENSION (BOARDING-HOUSE).  
*Ruby E. Hendrick, Chicopee Falls, Mass.*



BATTLE-SHIP "DEWEY," MADE BY R. L. EPPERSON, A PUPIL OF THE TENNESSEE SCHOOL FOR THE DEAF, ADMIRER BY ADMIRAL DEWEY ON HIS VISIT TO KNOXVILLE, MAY 14TH.—*John B. Chandler, Knoxville, Tenn.*



JOHN Y. SMITH, OF THE Y. M. C. U. GYMNASIUM, BOSTON, WHO PUTS UP 248-POUND DUMB-BELLS.—*German F. Hoffman, Boston.*



(THE PRIZE WINNER) — BIRD'S-EYE VIEW OF THE HOMESTEAD, VA., HOT SPRINGS HOTEL AND SURROUNDINGS.—*H. P. Simpson, Scranton, Penn.*

**OUR AMATEUR PRIZE PHOTOGRAPHIC CONTEST—PENNSYLVANIA WINS.**

[NOTE OUR SPECIAL OFFERS FOR PARIS EXPOSITION AND FOURTH OF JULY AMATEUR PHOTOGRAPHS ON PAGE 451.]





"AN UNINVITED GUEST"—AN ENGLISH NAVAL SKEEL DISTURBING A BOER DINNER-PARTY





A WARM CORNER IN THE BRITISH EARTHWORKS AT RENSBURG MADE UNCOMFORTABLE BY BOER SHARPSHOOTERS.

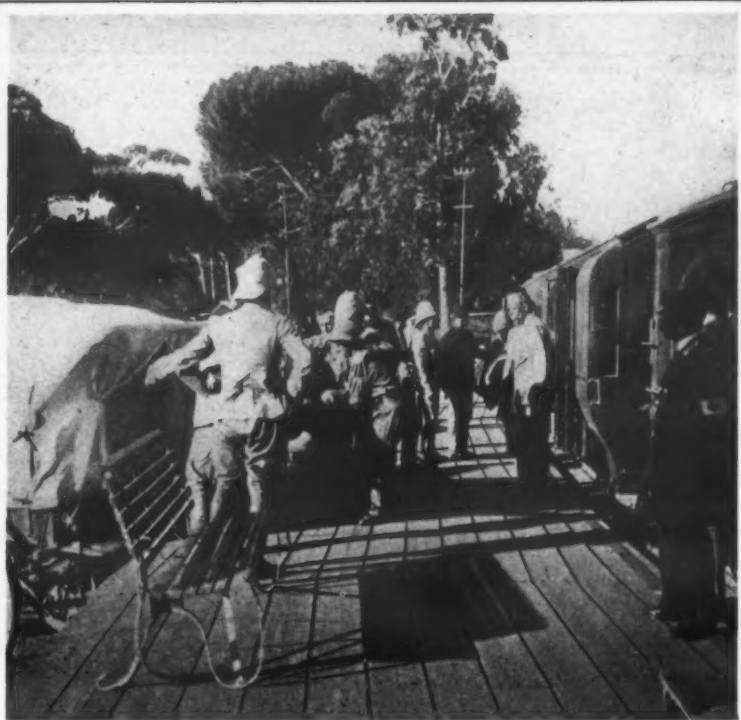
# THE VIGOROUS BRITISH CAMPAIGN IN SOUTH AFRICA.

LIGHTS AND SHADOWS OF THE WAR IN THE TRANSVAAL.—DRAWN FOR "LESLIE'S WEEKLY" BY ITS SPECIAL ARTIST IN THE FIELD, GORDON H. GRANT.





THE NEW SOUTH WALES MEDICAL CORPS PICKING UP THE WOUNDED.



CARRYING THE WOUNDED TO THE HOSPITAL TRAIN.



TRANSFERRING THE SUFFERING SOLDIERS FROM THE TRAIN TO THE HOSPITAL WAGON.



SYMPATHETIC CROWDS WATCH THE PROCESSION OF THE AMBULANCES TO THE HOSPITAL.



IN THE OPERATING-ROOM OF THE WYNBERG HOSPITAL, CAPE TOWN.



AFTER THE OPERATION—TAKING THE PATIENT FROM THE OPERATING-ROOM.

### THE SAD SIDE OF THE WAR IN SOUTH AFRICA.

HOW THE WOUNDED BRITISH SOLDIERS ARE SKILLFULLY AND TENDERLY CARED FOR.—FROM STEREOSCOPIC PHOTOGRAPHS,  
RIGHT, 1900, BY UNDERWOOD & UNDERWOOD, NEW YORK.



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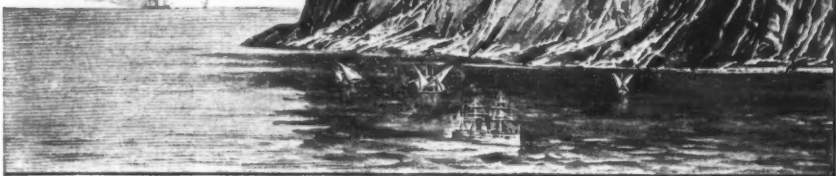
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### LOSS AND GAIN.

CHLOE, my love,  
Wears a new diamond pin;  
She calls me a dove,  
Chloe, my love,  
By Venus above  
My purse is quite thin!  
Yet Chloe, my love,  
Wears a new diamond pin.

—Judge.

### THAT WAS DIFFERENT.

FREDDIE—"I can't eat strawberries without cream."

Mrs. Cobwigger—"Why, the other day when you got in the pantry you ate two boxes with the hulls on."—Judge.

### GAIN ON THE CALENDAR.

MULLIGAN—"Every day this summer Oi got up earlier to go to work than Oi did the day before."

Milligan—"Is that so?"

Mulligan—"It is; an' Oi figgers thot Oi be one wake younger now than whin Oi beginned."

—Judge.

If no one did anything but what one could do well this would be an idle and an unhappy world.—Judge.

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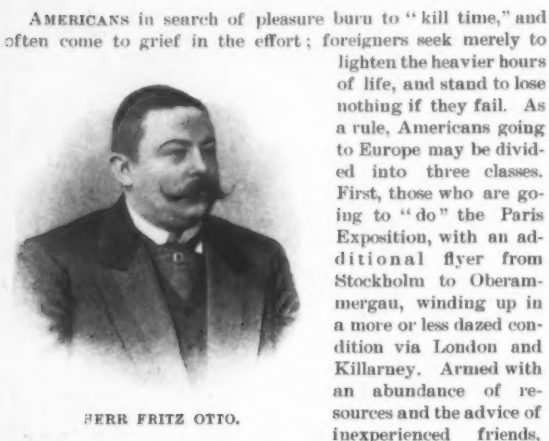




## European Side-lights,

AS SEEN THROUGH THE CAMERA OF THE AMERICAN CORRESPONDENT.

BY C. FRANK DEWEY.



HERR FRITZ OTTO.

AMERICANS in search of pleasure burn to "kill time," and often come to grief in the effort; foreigners seek merely to lighten the heavier hours of life, and stand to lose nothing if they fail. As a rule, Americans going to Europe may be divided into three classes. First, those who are going to "do" the Paris Exposition, with an additional flyer from Stockholm to Oberammergau, winding up in a more or less dazed condition via London and Killarney. Armed with an abundance of resources and the advice of inexperienced friends, they flash like a terrestrial comet across the face of amazed Europe, and return home with a miscellaneous collection of silk rugs, imitation meerschaum pipes, musical boxes, and a lot of ancient paintings bought "dirt cheap," with impressions equally bizarre.

The second class is a trifle more methodical. Its members make a bee-line for the Kaiser's capital, and after leaving a lot of money with Mr. Uhl, who charges top prices for a single value on the strength of being a confidant of the Kaiser, they finally disappear among the numerous pensions of Berlin and Dresden. To these must be added another list, chiefly composed of practical students, who expect to get a diploma on the strength of their ability to throw a new light on Professor Virchow's latest theory. The second of these are, perhaps, the more sensible and, as the Germans say, *zielbewusst*. As a rule, they go for a purpose, either to pick up health or for recuperation, prepared to make an extended trip, while longing for the novelty of strange lands. For the benefit of this sensible class I make a few suggestions which may save much unnecessary expense and add to their comfort and pleasure.

Foremost among continental attractions is Berlin, the most interesting city in Europe. Although it is the most modern of continental towns, it still contains many striking attractions, which, if divided into different categories, would furnish a long list of really instructive entertainments. There is excellent music and in great variety, for Berlin in this matter excels Leipzig in the best period of the latter's history. The theatrical field is equally varied, and Berlin's daily kaleidoscope of martial exhibitions by the royal guard has nowhere else its equal. The city contains fully two million inhabitants, with a large floating population, yet with ample hotel accommodation and a very reasonable tariff. Among the most reliable houses affording the best American comfort at moderate expense are the Kaiserhof, the Westminster, the Grand Hotel Bellevue, just finished, the Central Hotel, the Continental, and the Grand Hôtel de Rome, opposite the imperial palace. The Germans are quick to observe, and are enterprising to the verge of speculation. Herr Fritz Otto, the general manager of the Central Hotel and the beautiful Westminster Hotel, Unter den Linden, is a typical twentieth-century self-made man. In the very prime of life, he has arrested the attention of the smart set by his vigorous and clever management of these two houses, which, according to the initiated, are replete with every modern convenience, as they should be, for they represent an investment of \$5,000,000. It is true Herr Fritz Otto has clever men on his staff, and chief among these is Mr. Rohnacher, a Viennese, whose amiability and rare linguistic attainments have endeared him to numerous American guests. But even the leaders of modern Germany are not confined to isolated cases. Herr Matthai, the general manager of the Kaiserhof, is also a self-made man and a power among continental *hôtels*. To manage this huge and costly hotel, one of the first on the continent, together with the large Kurhaus at Heringsdorf Spa, representing a capital of \$3,000,000, requires the qualities of a master executive. But Mr. Matthai, with his associate, Director Werner, also manages the Kaiserhof wine-cellar, the largest on the continent, and chiefly intended to supply trade and export. I am told that the Kaiserhof wine-cellar, according to the foremost New York *hôtels*, are the largest in Europe, and never run under a million dollars' worth of stock. Others, like Herr Metzger, of the Grand Hotel Bellevue; Mr. Volkhardt, of the Bayerischer Hof, Munich; Mr. Ott, of the Hotel Strauss, Nürnberg; Mr. Stern, of the Hotel Schwan, in Frankfurt-on-the-Main; Mr. Auer, of the Köllner Hof, in Cologne; genial Herr Wehrhahn, who manages the most fashionable Hôtel de l'Europe, in Hamburg, and Mr. Ruchti, the leading *hôtels* of Switzerland, and who is also a member of the National Council of his country, are leaders in their useful occupations, and all afford American travelers the greatest measure of comfort with a minimum of expense, for there are many places on the continent to be avoided. The exorbitant charges to Americans and Englishmen at one of the hotels in Luzern, which pretends to be the first because its manager claims a title to nobility, have become the talk of London. An antiquated and very badly conducted house practically charges three times the fair price, and gives accommodations that are not much better than second class in New York. The manager of this hotel does not hesitate to say that he regards the ice-water-drinking American an unprofitable guest. Another of the same category is proprietor of an underground *keller* (cellar) in Hamburg, where Americans, as a rule, are invited to drink Spaten beer and order from a bill-of-fare in English, apparently at reasonable prices, but are made to pay for quite a different bill-of-fare at fully one hundred per cent. higher quotations. These and similar places should be avoided by prudent tourists.

After all, Berlin is the great emporium of Europe, and if measured by our standard of values, anything, from art and

luxuries down to absolute necessities can be purchased at the most reasonable prices. Very rare and highly artistic carvings in amber by the court carvers, Herr Fr. Rosenstiel, 48 Unter den Linden, if exhibited on Fifth Avenue would attract numberless admirers and buyers. At the Emperor's special request this firm has made what promises to be the most attractive exhibit in Paris. Rare carvings, in almost every conceivable form, made from the finest amber, including some of the rarest specimens on record, after drawings by one of the firm, who is an "R. A." and an artist of reputation, adorn the parlors and boudoirs of kings and princes, and the aristocracy of Europe. There is quite an original antiquary shop in the Friedrich Strasse, which, according to the London Times, has been visited by the most famous men in art and letters, including John Ruskin, the Hon. George Bancroft, and Ambassador White. "Jägermann's Successor," as it is called, in the busiest part of Berlin's main thoroughfare, the Friedrich Strasse, is a shop full of rare and historic curiosities, chiefly clocks. There are carved cases said to have been done by Riemenschneider, or his disciples. Whatever the reliability of the certificate, the antique Dutch style and high artistic decoration are evident, even to the layman.

Crossing the channel to England, a somewhat similar condition prevails, and notwithstanding the fact that the language is in our favor you will, nevertheless, be taken in occasionally. Unlike Germany, London, the largest city in the world, has not above a dozen of really first class hotels, and among these the "Savoy" by common consent leads all others. In London, as with us, a great hotel is largely dependent on the ability and reputation of the men in charge, and Mr. W. D. Collins, the associate manager of this house, has materially contributed to its enviable reputation. It is the only instance in the history of London hotels where a newspaper man and a student has turned out an ideal host, and it is said that he has eclipsed many a well-known colleague in the profession. As a matter of fact, his academic accomplishments, sharpened by practical experience in journalism, have materially assisted his methodical success, and his administration is distinguished by the intelligent co-operation of the various departments which are absolutely necessary to such a large and well equipped hostelry as is the sumptuous Savoy.

Nor need I seek far to find an equally well-known self-made man. But a dozen blocks below, at the semicircular bend of Blackfriars Bridge, stands the reputable De Kayser's Royal Hotel, familiar as the resort of continental tourists, and also of Americans. It is under the absolute management of Mr. Karl Sailer, an ideal *hôtels*, and a diplomat of more than average accomplishments. Of all Germans who have gone to England during the past two decades Mr. Sailer stands in the very front as "every inch a man," full of good, common sense, and with a magnetic temperament rare among men who have been compelled to mould the iron while it was yet cold. With indomitable courage and perseverance, assisted by an honest purpose, he has mastered more than ordinary difficulties, and now, in the meridian of life, has reached the highest point in the profession. He is surrounded by all that can contribute to earthly happiness, has a devoted family, the esteem of his neighbors, and the appreciation of an international clientèle.

These leaders of the cult, and a few others, will make your stay in England's capital comfortable and profitable, and when you finally decide to stake the balance of your purse on gay Paris, possessing sufficient courage to face the *hôtels* of the Boulevard, it may be well to cross by way of Dover and Calais, not necessarily because of the two magnificent boats which ply on this route, but chiefly because from the grand station at Calais you can go most conveniently to any point in France. You can, for instance, go to Paris in the most approved style, for nowhere have I found better coaches, or a more complete service; and again you will find direct trains to any spot in the Riviera and western France, all supplied with the latest conveniences, and constructed purposely to accommodate comfort-loving Americans. The service at this station, as at all stations of the Northern Railway of France, is convenient and comfortable. The management at the head office in Paris, or the agent at Charing Cross in London, will cheerfully respond to any request for additional comfort.

In Paris, as all the world knows, this will not be a season of discontent. On the contrary, it is to be a harvest for Parisians, and those who want to hear the music must expect to pay the piper. And yet he who enters the gay capital with self-contained notions need not necessarily drop his money promiscuously. Those who may not wish to stop at the "Grand" or "Continental" (both most eligible houses) will find ample accommodations in any of the hundreds, aye, thousands, of pensions, where a good room and café may be had for a dollar to a dollar and a quarter daily, and no extras. As to the rest, you can live on much or little. You can dine in many a good restaurant in the city for two and three francs, including wine, or if you prefer the perspiring, pushing crowds on the fair-grounds, and you are fortunate enough to reach "Schlenk's Spatenbräu" restaurant, you may contribute your quota toward reducing the 200 tons of choice German sauerkraut, a specialty which he has brought from Munich, and which he serves with other choice German dishes and beers. It is said that the Spaten brewery, the largest in Germany, has had a special line of pipes prepared to span the distance between Munich and Paris, to enable Herr Schlenk to tap the giant tanks in the Bavarian capital, and, in case of need, put the whole exposition under the soothing influence of Munich lager. Herr Schlenk is no stranger to us, for he was manager of the "German Village" during the Chicago exposition, and since then he has managed several leading hotels in Europe, including the Grand Hotel Victoria in Interlaken. *En résumé*, there is, in fact, no surer nor pleasanter way of meeting and making delightful friends than by traveling in the romance-laden countries of Europe, and each successive year additional modern methods of travel make it more fascinating and helpful for all pleasure-loving Americans.

## The Historical Savoy.

The steady increase of visitors to England's capital has called into life a number of extravagantly-furnished hotels, several of which can well compare with the best in America, as the Savoy, for instance. This elegant house is the recognized rendezvous of the bohemian traveler in Europe—I mean that distinguished tourist, be it prince or social

star, who prefers to avoid the annoyance of a so-called family hotel, or semi boarding-house, with all its disagreeable minutiae. But the Savoy Hotel is also preferred, and justly so, for its absolute immunity from fire. The entire house is fire-proof, and in case of an indiscretion nothing beyond the furniture could ever fall a prey to flames. Such disasters as have recently occurred in New York are absolutely out of question here; besides, the vigilance is unflagging, and the discipline could not be better. For this and similar reasons, to say nothing of its central situation—by far the most convenient in London—the Savoy is overcrowded in season, and has few vacancies at any other time. So liberal are the appointments and so punctual its service, and the tariff so reasonable withal, that one may be pardoned for naming it "the ideal home of the tourist," containing the best, brought hither from many lands for the benefit of those who want to live well. This beautiful house, every stone of which indicates a page of England's history, although deep below the roadway of the Strand, rises high above the level of the picturesque Embankment. It is in fashionable London, in busy London, on the spot close to everything, and still, in all its surroundings, it is absolutely self-contained. The roar of the Strand and the life of the river only come with that dull, soothing, far-away sound which is the very music of London, but hard to attune. The site is a complete place within itself. No intersecting streets to bring rattle and tumult—a world of tranquillity of its own. The great Embankment entrance leads to a capacious court under arches, with a double driveway for many carriages, secured from wind and weather and the plashing mud, as at the corner of Haymarket and Pall, for instance, so destructive to ladies' toilettes.

## Bavarian Pleasures and Privileges.

(From our Special Correspondent.)

MUNICH, May 18th, 1900.—The old order changeth, yielding place to the new; if it were not so there would be no progress. The moving finger of destiny merely writes a new name on the slate, to rub it out whenever the psychological time has come for another addition; and the latest addition to modern comforts in this most agreeable of towns of the fatherland is, as I have pointed out in a former letter, the *Bayerischer Hof*. He who comes to the Bavarian capital ought to leave cares behind. This is essentially a place of serenity and good-cheer, with an atmosphere "to love thy neighbor as thyself," and there are a goodly number of neighbors who are both lovable and loved. The Munich burgher, as a rule, attends to his own business, is industrious at beer-drinking, and in spare hours occasionally looks to the improvement of his town. There are no Presidential elections or trust investigations, for the whole of Munich is a paradise, full of interesting light and shade and living pictures, to say nothing of very valuable, aye, almost priceless, paintings in oils which have accumulated in her noted galleries. These attractions have gradually spread abroad and increased travel hitherward. This, in turn, has increased hotel comforts, and several opulent houses have grown up of late, with the *Bayerischer Hof* leading. It would be difficult, indeed, to name a similar house in Berlin containing a greater variety of comforts or such a reasonable tariff. It is built on a royal scale—large, roomy, and airy, with an eye to the picturesque, in harmony with Munich's international reputation, yet on such a sumptuous scale that if it were situated in a more extravagant and nervous city it could not possibly pay any dividend on the large investment. The visitor to this house is sure to meet with lavish comforts. The halls and assembly-rooms on the ground-floor are high, large, and almost extravagantly furnished, yet ever on lines of harmony and good taste. The bed-rooms, often with bath-rooms attached—uncommon in southern Germany as yet—are airy and full of light and cheer, and all of them large and most agreeably furnished. The best of modern contrivances, the latest tricks of newest inventions in light, heating, lifts, messenger service, etc., have been applied in its construction, and from the moment of our arrival until our departure we feel, indeed, quite "at home." The *cuisine* is remarkable for its great variety, for the suburbs of Munich raise sufficient produce to market the greater portion of Germany. Here, too, will be found the best of meats, together with a high-class menu. In spite of the fact that Munich is essentially a beer town, the *Bayerischer Hof* carries a long and valuable list of choice wines, frequently rare and old, for the proprietor is a wealthy man and can afford it. This hotel, too, has a private line of 'buses, with conductors who speak fluent English, and meet all arrivals and departures at the train. The traveler need but call aloud for the 'bus, hand the conductor his check, and he is sure to find his luggage awaiting him in his room. A uniform rate prevails in this hotel, devoid of extras, which are usually the terror and annoyance of traveling Americans.

C. FRANK DEWEY.

## William II. at the Kaiserhof.

(From our Special Correspondent.)

BERLIN, May 22d, 1900.—This modern Chicago of Germany is little behind its Western rival, excepting that we have the Spree instead of Lake Michigan, which is a pity indeed. But Berlin makes up in other attractions; indeed, a great circus or an invisible show seems to animate life in this centre of Germany's federalism. Perhaps the magnificent soldiery of the Kaiser's *guard du corps* is its chief attraction, and causes large numbers of visitors, both native and foreign, to crowd the hotels, particularly the Kaiserhof. This house is now the rendezvous of refined Anglo-American society stars. It is not so large as the Waldorf, for it has only about three hundred rooms with bath-rooms, and it is precisely in the favored spot of Berlin, at the Wilhelm Platz and Mohren Strasse, with a large frontage and a free, unobstructed view of the life which passes along the Wilhelm Street and on through the historical Brandenburg Gate. A similarly happy location may not be found in any other city on this continent, and the fact that the Kaiser not infrequently dines here with certain of his distinguished subjects insures the guests of this house a good view of Germany's renowned monarch and the bustle which surrounds him. But the Kaiserhof typifies all and everything that is elegant and attractive in Berlin. German ingenuity and German enterprise are household words the world over, and both will be found in this hotel. A lavish expenditure of money has furnished the house with unstinted elegance and comfort. Almost every suite and apartment bears a different complexion, and, on the whole, the English style of "ample ease" seems to predominate. A clear sky, such as ever smiles on this beautiful and well-governed town, sends ample light through long windows, and reflects on its furnishings to great advantage. The guest of this hotel is at once surrounded with modern arrangements and German discipline, splendor, as a rule, and particularly faultless in the Kaiser's neighborhood. A rare *cuisine*, both in the main restaurant as well as in the famous *Weinstuben*, where the bohemian native element congregates daily, offers every style of food, from the peculiarities of our "home comfort" to the specialties which delight a cockney's heart. Here the management practices liberal expansion, for, in spite of the fact that the house is intended for the very best of a traveling public, its large cellars are stocked with unusual supplies of rare wines, and its kitchen and storerooms carry equally large assortments of marketable products. This is chiefly on account of Berlin's social stars, who come here to dine in the picturesque salons, mainly as I have said because the *cuisine* of the Kaiserhof has no superiors and few equals in Berlin. There is one important feature in the structure of the Kaiserhof which will specially commend it to the favor of visitors, and that is its absolute immunity from risk of fire. At a time like the present, when everybody, as it were, seems bent on traveling, the recollection of recent calamities, such as the Windsor Hotel fire, must influence one's choice of a temporary abode. From its first inception the Kaiserhof has been designed and built so as to afford the most absolute protection from such a disaster. The whole structure is of brick, concrete, and steel or iron incased in concrete; even the floors are of concrete, and are none of them even covered with wood, except the wooden floor of the ball-room, which is laid on top of the concrete floor. There is practically no wood used in the construction of the hotel except the window-frames, the ornamental paneling in the restaurant, and the ball-room floor. While freely adopting many good ideas from the great hotels of America, the promoters of the Kaiserhof determined to treat as a matter of the first importance the safety of their guests. Upon these principles, therefore, the hotel was erected, and it is, I believe, one of the few hotels on this continent of which it can be said that it is fire-proof. It is only just to the management to give special prominence to this fact, as the American hotel fatalities have caused a certain amount of distrust to be engendered regarding the safety of other large hotels, and uneasy inquiries to be made as to whether adequate provision is made in Berlin hotels against a similar occurrence. Whatever may be the case in other hotels, it is certain that in the Kaiserhof no fear need be felt by even the most nervous of guests. Another wise and practical arrangement are the postal and transportation facilities of this hotel. You can connect from the porter's lodge in the picturesque lobby with any part of Europe accessible by 'phone, and by wire with any city on the mercantile map of the world. You can do your talking in English, and consult a long file of latest American papers at your service in the handsome parlors. You can step out of the lobby into the adjoining café, the only Vienna café in all Berlin, where, as a rule, foreign and native newspaper representatives, including American, congregate daily to discuss news and read the largest file of domestic and foreign papers to be found in any public house on this continent, and fancy yourself in a Wiener café by the Danube. You can enjoy from your windows the exceptional music of many regiments as they march past to exercise on the fields outside of the city, and, in short, you can knock about Berlin until exhausted, return for recuperation to this excellent hotel, all for a very reasonable sum compared with New York hotel prices.

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And a man may ride his horse,  
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May get off whenever he will,  
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Should be made to sing" his part;  
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### THE END OF THE CENTURY CALENDAR.

THE great progress of the printer's art in the nineteenth century is fittingly marked in this closing year by the artistic calendar we have just received from N. W. Ayer & Son, newspaper and magazine advertising agents, Philadelphia. True to their motto of "Keeping everlastingly at it," Messrs. Ayer & Son have so made this calendar, year after year, that a demand for it has sprung up that always quickly absorbs the edition. This calendar's proportions are commensurate with its dignity as an art work, but its size is determined solely by utility. The figures are of the generous dimensions that quickly catch the eye and make it a favorite with business men; there are also helpful suggestions accompanying each month's figures, and there is a rich ensemble of color and design. This edition will not last long; while it does, those who send 25 cents to the publishers will receive a copy postpaid.



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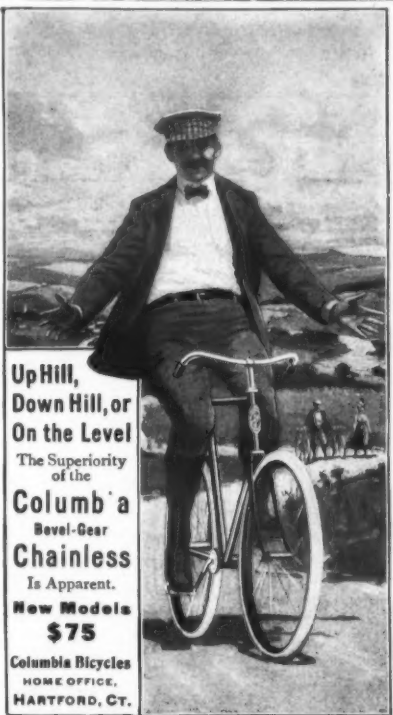
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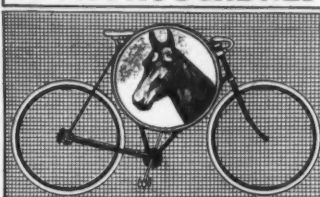


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